YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,051—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	26th Sept.
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4893	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
HABSBURG		4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18, Sept., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Foydenet, to sail on or about the 17th Oct., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Sept. at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 25th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 1 a.m., on the 27th September, calling at Karrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Oct.
" DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	500	825	850	925	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Oct., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
With Single Temple	30	24	17
With Cur	30	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	30	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 2 for Steel.

Our new "Moyllete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.

POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
KITCHEN AND CULINARY REQUISITES.
HOUSEHOLD AND STABLE BRUSHES.
ALUMINIUM GOODS.
SEAMLESS STEEL COOKING POTS.
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ICE SAFES AND REFRIGERATORS.
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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
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TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
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ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
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FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

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BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
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HIGH CLASS STORES,

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

KEMP'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

"INVALID" BRAND
5 YEARS OLD.
Bottled in Scotland.
Per Bottle Rs. 2-8; Per Doz., Rs. 28.

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PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
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At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
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WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

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PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Re. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

The Antidote for Ague, Malaria, Influenza and Plague. A speedy and certain remedy for all kinds of Fevers.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

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SHAW'S ORDINARY STEAM COAL.

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JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.

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4 Notes of one thousand each.

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4 Notes of five hundred each.

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TENDERS WANTED for farming vacant ground at Thomas Street and Victoria Bunder, subject to all Municipal regulations. Apply at the COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld., Victoria Bunder, on or before 1st of October next.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINTE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1900, at the stations noted below, for the Examination of Candidates for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, for which there are only four vacancies this year in the Bombay Command and ten in the Bengal Establishment:—

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi.

Do.	do.	Mhow	do. Mhow,
Do.	do.	Poona	do. Poona,
Do.	do.	Nagpur	do. Kamptee.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 a m and 4 p.m. on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of GOVIND JIVAN KINY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

MOTIBAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, widow of the said deceased, residing at Bhoiwadi, Parel, outside the Fort .....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 18th day of September, 1900.

Messrs. BHAISHUNKER and KANGA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. GHOSE AND SONS.

BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

Temporary Address: Indore Residency, B.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Evans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS; Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

FOR SALE.

1. SIR MUTAQHARIN; or, View of Modern Times, being an History of India from 1118 to 1195 of the Hidjrah (1781-82 A.D.), containing the reigns of the last seven Emperors of Hindustan; and in particular, an account of the English wars in Bengal, the rise and fall of Saradj-ed-Dowlah and Shudjah-ed-Dowlah, to which is added a critical examination of the English Government in these Countries from the PERSIAN of Said Gholam Hossein Khan. 3 stout volumes 4to calf VERY SCARCE, PRIVATELY PRINTED, CALCUTTA, 1789.
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630. Price on application.

VERY SCARCE.

3. TOD'S TRAVELS in Western India, embracing a visit to the Sacred Mount of the Jains and the most celebrated Shrines of Hindu Faith between Rajpootana and the Indus, Royal 4to, PLATES, CLOTH, VERY SCARCE, 1829. This work is infinitely rarer than the "Rajasthan" by the same author.
4. COLLECTION of 45 tracts relating to Indian Antiquities, Inscriptions, &c. by J. Stevenson, J. D. Cunningham, Rajandralala Mitra, and others, 8vo. unbound. 1837-88.
5. EDWARD MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON, with 105 Steel Plates, 4to calf, 1810. VERY SCARCE.
6. HAMILTON'S TRANSLATION of the Hedaya or commentary on Mussalman Laws, 4 vols, new, half calf 1791.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable*, as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtainable elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands,

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES:

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUN POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price; Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

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M. C. GIBB,
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Gujerat College Board, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad, 12th September, 1900.

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What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28½ by 21 inches	15

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1390 } —5 cases candlesticks ex s s Rubatino
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By order of the concerned—

A large lot of wines comprising ginger wine, orange wine, sherry, Austrian wine, hock, champagne, medoc, breakfast and St Julian clarets; cyder, bitter ale

2 cases superior white claret (Chateau Youem)
4 cases Hungarian hock
6 cases Kops ale
6 cases each 6 dozen Courtenay's Worcestershire sauce
1 case 12 peraculators and 5 baby's tricycles

A lot of miscellaneous goods comprising majolica fancy umbrella stand, vases, plates, fancy gold gilt time pieces, verandah lamps, earthen toilet sets, one Japanese harmonium one American bicycle, etc.

150 tins each 10 lbs black printing ink
2 English iron safes 24" 36"

A small lot of furniture comprising marble top tables, dressing tables, tea poys, revolving book stands, etc.

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Catalogues or the particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneer.

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BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF MILL STORES, &c.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the mortgagor, the late Mr. Frederick Duckworth, deceased, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage of the 29th day of August 1899, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, at 2 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September 1900, sell by Public Auction, the stock-in-trade of the above-named mortgagor, on the mortgagor's premises at Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat old buildings, Fort, comprising a large lot of leather belting, American and Egyptian banding, cotton driving rope, bobbins by Dixon, buffalo pickers, engine packing, India rubber sheets, lubricating oil, khaki drill, cords, ring travellers by Brooks and Doxey, a large lot of chemicals, besides a lot of office furniture, safes, etc.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers. Goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchas

NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR.

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

NATIVE STATES.

THE RULERS of NATIVE STATES wishing to renew the Boots and Equipment of their Military, Police and other Forces before the visit of H E the Viceroy should write at once. Large stocks of Ammunition Boots always available. Address THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ADMISSION as UNPAID PROBATIONERS in the above Department for Local Service as SIGNALLERS in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) will be held at NOON on TUESDAY, 9th October 1900, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Intending Candidates must submit Copies of Certificates of Age (which must be under 20 years) and Character before the 5th October 1900, or they will not be permitted to sit for the examination.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs,
Bombay Sub-Division,
Bombay, 19th September 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOANS.

FOUR PER CENT LOANS AGGRAGATING Rs. 12 LAKHS FOR SEWERAGE, ROADS AND SANITARY WORKS AND FOR PLAGUE EXPENSES.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1900, separate sealed TENDERS for the following TWO LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum:—

(1). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being the 2nd and final instalment of the 19 1-4 Lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Roads and Sanitary Works, repayable on 1st June, 1940.

(2). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being portion of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable on 1st May 1920.

Rs. 12 lakhs.

NOTE.—Subject to the approval of Government no further sum is to be raised by this Municipality during the current financial year.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted tendered amounts, &c., &c., can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

"BULLOCKS"! "BULLOCKS"!!

BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work for cultivation. For terms apply to

FARAMROZ K. PATELL,
Mhow, C. I.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,

No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application:

TO THE MANAGER.

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to

NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.	4. L*V*R*O*L.
2. B*R*I*.	5. *O*D*N.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.	6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Re. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 11-38m, 11-55a, Low water, 5-3m., 5-19a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Mahuva Press Company, Dean Lane, 2 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian Sloth Bear (Melursus ursinus) has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Lieut. O. W. Ramsay.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The next meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the University Library, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

STEALING A CART.—Genu Yeshu and two others were charged at the instance of Inspector Power, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a bullock-cart. Complainant, Raja Narayen, a brick-maker, kept the cart in his compound, from whence the accused removed it on a dark night, about six weeks ago. They took it to Dharavi and sold it to a liquor-shopwalla for Rs. 40. Accused were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Society will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—Business, I. Election of members proposed at the last Meeting. II. Nomination of members. III. A lecture on "The Refractometer and the defects it detects and corrects," by Dr. Accacio da Gama, K. T., C. I. C., Member of the Privy Council and Honorary Physician to H. M. the King of Portugal. The Honorable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

FATAL EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquiry was held by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, at Arthur Road on Saturday, on the body of Bhasker Ragoonath, aged forty, servant to a shopkeeper at Byculla. The deceased was a habitual drunkard, and used to spend all his earnings in drink. About 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, Bhasker went to the shop as usual. He did not return in the evening, but as this was not unusual, no inquiry was made regarding his whereabouts. Next day Bhasker was found lying dead-drunk on the footpath opposite the Victoria Gardens. He was taken home, where he died in the afternoon. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was recorded.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Curry Road, regarding the death of Nagoo, a Hindu labourer, aged about thirty years. The deceased resided on the second storey of a chawl at Curry Road. For the last eight days Nagoo had been suffering from fever, and about four days ago his sister and her son disappeared from the room, leaving the deceased alone. He was attended by neighbours, but the fever increased, and on Thursday evening he was delirious. Early next morning the noise of a fall was heard in the chawl and on the tenants going downstairs, saw the deceased lying unconscious on the road and bleeding from the nose. He was picked up and carried into his room, where he died shortly after. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during fever delirium.

NEW ARRIVALS AND PICK-POCKETS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Sullivan charged Nagoo Pochatti with theft of Rs. 143 from the pocket of Lalla Daji's coat. The complainant, a new arrival in Bombay, was going along the Shaikh Memon Street, about noon on Friday, when accused removed from his coat pocket a purse, containing Rs. 143. Complainant feeling a touch looked behind and caught the accused red-handed. There was a record of several previous convictions against the accused who was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.—Shunkar Harilal, with a record of three previous convictions, was charged before Mr. Webb, by the same police officer under similar circumstances. The amount was only thirteen annas. He was also sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

PENALTY FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Fakir Hassan, a coachman in the employ of Fateh Mahomed, a merchant, was charged at the instance of Inspector Aldridge, with driving his master's carriage in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing hurt to an old Parsee cook, named Dhunjibhoy Pallonji. On Friday afternoon the accused was driving his master in a rubber-tyred victoria along Falkland Road, when he knocked over the Parsee, the wheels passing over his right thigh and causing injuries to his side. Before the accident, the accused was warned by a policeman not to drive his gharry so furiously. He did not heed the warning and soon after ran over the Parsee. The injured man was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed, and he was allowed to go home. The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, remarking that in such cases the masters were more to blame than their servants. The court ordered Rs. 20, out of the fine, to be awarded to the Parsee cook as compensation.

POSSESSING AND PASSING COUNTERFEIT COINS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Natha Panta and Govind Kana, Kathiawadis by caste, with having in their possession and passing to others counterfeit Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit. For the last few days there was a general complaint in the Chira Bazar that spurious coins were being passed off to vendors of vegetables, fish, spices, &c. A policeman in plain clothes was put on the watch. He arrested the accused at 7 p.m. on the 20th instant, on his passing a counterfeit coin to Wasudev, a vegetable-seller. Inspector Patterson next took the accused round the native town, and he found that accused had passed in all nine counterfeit rupees to seven different persons, at Chira Bazaar, Dongri Bazaar, Bhuleshwar, &c. The first accused who was sentenced to three months' hard labour for a similar offence on a previous occasion was this time sentenced to 18 months', and the second accused to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE CARPENTER.—At Walkeshwar Temple compound, on Saturday evening, Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Framji Nowroji Mistry, a Parsee, aged about fifty years. The deceased was a carpenter in the employ of the Parsee Theatrical Company. He came to Bombay from Hydrabad about twenty-five days ago to prepare the theatre for the Company at Grant Road. He lost his second wife about eighteen months ago, and he had been in depressed spirits since then. For the last four days he had been complaining of severe headache and sleeplessness. He frequently said that he was tired of life. On Friday morning deceased went to his work as usual, telling his sister not to send his mid-day meal to the theatre, but that he would return and dine at home. Framji did not turn up for his meals and his son after waiting for him till 1-30 p.m. went to the theatre and was there informed that deceased had not been there at all. His son searched for him in vain and about midnight informed the police. Next morning the body of the deceased was found lying on the rocks at the Walkeshvar temple foreshore. Deceased was not said to be in pecuniary difficulties. The verdict was that deceased committed suicide by drowning himself in the sea.

LEPERS AT LARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Going through the principal streets of Bombay a careful observer may notice now-a-days that many a leper is walking to and fro begging of the passers-by. I do not remember to have seen such a number of them in the past. A few days ago, on the Palwa Road, near the Parsee Fire Temple, one of my friends and I noticed a scuffle between a Gujarathi lad, apparently one of those who are seen fetching vegetables from the market, and another, a leper, who was giving free strokes with his fingerless palm in reply to those administered by the Gujarathi lad. This was frightful—at least, in the eyes of those who believe that the disease is contagious. I thought till now that lepers were not allowed to roam about in the streets, but it appears I have been mistaken in my view. Is it desirable that these persons should move amongst healthy people with absolute freedom?—Yours, &c.,

V. H. S.

Girgaon, Sept. 21.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

IT will be seen from official list of awards at the Paris Exhibition, that Huntley and Palmers, Ld., of Reading and London, have been awarded two "Grand Prizes" for their plain and fancy biscuits for home consumption and for exportation.

This is the second occasion upon which the jury of a Paris Universal Exhibition have conferred upon Huntley and Palmers, Ld., the highest honours obtainable.

In 1878 the jury, in awarding to Messrs. Huntley and Palmers, Ld., the only "Grand Prize" given to the Biscuit Industry, expressed their judgment in the following terms:—

"Unrivalled House known throughout the world for its enormous production and the excellent quality of its manufactures."

The jury of 1900 have enhanced the value of their renewed award by the addition of the following special mention:—

"This firm has not ceased to progress either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its manufactures."

HOW TO CURE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I call the attention of your readers to two perfectly simple and easy remedies for cholera which have been tried with such remarkable and constant success that the cure of the disease need in most cases be neither a matter of doubt nor even of much difficulty. The first of these is alcoholic solution of coffee, or in its place strong pure coffee as a drink; the second is the use of warm-water enemas, plain or medicated.

The use of coffee as a remedy was discovered during the epidemic of asiatic cholera in Great Britain in 1865-66. It was used in many scores of cases in the north of Ireland at this time with practically invariable success, though some of the cases had previously been given up as hopeless. Since then several practitioners have used this remedy exclusively in cholera cases, and always with equally satisfactory results. During the last epidemic in India it was very largely employed in one populous district near Calcutta, with the result that the mortality was reduced to 5 per cent.

The formula for the tincture of coffee is as follows:—Steep one pound avoirdupois of well-dried and pulverised raw coffee (Mocha if it can be got) in 3 1-3 imperial pint of pure strong alcohol for two weeks. Shake it well occasionally, and before use filter through blotting-paper. Dose for an adult, 10 to 20 drops in a table-spoonful of water; repeat in five minutes, and if necessary give a third dose in ten to fifteen minutes. Except where the patient has been drugged, or where collapse has set in, more will seldom be required; but in either of these cases the doses should be continued, at increasing intervals, for some time. If opium has been administered give thirty drops of the coffee for the first dose. Dose for a child, from three drops upwards according to age.

Where the coffee tincture cannot be had, a cup of strong hot coffee (unadulterated) may be given in its place for each dose.

As a preventive of cholera, take ten drops of coffee tincture three times a day, or use strong pure coffee for breakfast and tea.

In cholera no other drugs should be given, nor minerals, ice, acidulated or medicated drinks. All these things lower the patient's vitality and so lessen his powers of resistance.

The second great remedy which I wish to urge is the enema. As the main seat of the poison in cholera is in the bowels, this is the most direct way of getting at it. The following extract from an editorial in the "Chicago Tribune," September 3, 1892, throws some light on this method:—

"The cable news from Hamburg states that great interest has been aroused by the introduction of a very simple, but apparently effectual, remedy for cholera. It is nothing more than copious enemas of warm salt water (injections into the bowels). It is claimed by some that the result of this treatment is truly marvellous, the death-rate having been reduced fully 50 per cent. in a few days by this method of fighting the disease. In some cases a cure has been effected by it, though the application was delayed till the patients were in such a state of collapse that it was impossible to discern the beating of the pulse, and this stage is usually regarded as beyond hope of recovery. It is claimed to cure almost every case where tried."

During the same epidemic (1892) Dr. Lee, of Chicago, successfully treated a large number of cholera patients in the hospitals of Russia, using the same treatment, only substituting soap for salt (Wilson's "New Hygiene," p. 213). A weak solution of ammonia has also been used in the same way.

By others pure warm water has been used as an enema with quite equal success, in fact with scarcely a case of failure. I would not dogmatise on the point, but I am strongly inclined to believe that in all the cases above given it was the hot water that did the whole good.

But there is one treatment which so far as I am aware has never yet been tried, namely, the combination of these two great remedies by the use of coffee, or coffee tincture (in warm water) as an enema. I cannot but believe, arguing from what each method has accomplished separately, that this treatment would prove the most powerful which has yet been devised, conveying as it does the most effective antidote direct to the chief seat of the disease.

The injections should be copious, otherwise they will not penetrate far enough into the bowels to clear out or counteract the whole of the poison. From three to four quarts is not too much for an adult. I am quite aware that even doctors who have had no experience in the matter will declare that it is impossible to administer so much; but thousands are living to-day, who have proved it not only possible but most beneficial. (See Wilson's "New Hygiene," etc.) A little oil administered by the enema at the commencement helps to soothe the inflamed bowels.

There are several other measures which may be employed at the same time which are of great value. Two great objects should be to keep up the heat of the patient, and to produce perspiration. Father Kneipp says, "If profuse perspiration is produced, the patient is saved. If not, he is dead." The best and safest means of producing perspiration is by the hot bath—hot air, vapour, or hot water. In any case hot foot-baths should be given. Hot compresses or hot flannel, a hot-water bottle, brick or plate (whatever is handy) should also be applied to the abdomen and to the feet. Friction may be applied to the limbs, and downward massage to both the body and limbs, with great advantage. Give the patient drink as desired, but never ice. Hot drinks are best. During recovery the food should, of course, be of the blandest nature, as barley-water or rice-water, gruel, grape-juice, &c.

By the use of the above remedies, or even of the enema and coffee apart from the others, I am firmly convinced that any doctor or even any intelligent layman may meet the most violent epidemic of this dreaded disease with the utmost absolute confidence, and cure all except a very small percentage of the most difficult cases, or those greatly reduced by famine. What a vast advance this would be on the present results, and what a blessing to the suffering people of India, I do not need to point out. I know that many people have a contempt for any method of cure so simple, but I submit that their simplicity is no reason why they should not be given a chance. I claim that it is the duty of every doctor in the affected districts, and of layman where doctors either are not to hand or are unwilling to take the matter up, to give these remedies an honest trial.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES FOWLER SHONE.

Oxford, August, 1900.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS SUGAR-CANE.

THE Sugarcane Crop of 1900-1901. First Report reads:—

Owing partly to the deficient supplies of irrigation water in many of the smaller works at the beginning of the current agricultural year, and also to the existence of disease in the cane in parts of the Godavari delta, the area planted this year is smaller than last year, and about 10 per cent. less than the average of recent years. The condition of the standing crop is generally reported to be fair, and with the recent general improvement in the season may be expected to do well on the whole.

MADRAS INDIGO.

The Indigo Crop of 1900-1901. First Report is as under:—

Owing chiefly to the small area sown with the crop in the Krishna district and the limited area sown in the Carnatic, the total area reported to have been sown this year is only slightly greater than last year. In the Deccan Districts, the area is rather below the normal; chiefly in Cuddapah, as in Kurnool it is fully as great as the average for recent years. The total area for the Presidency, 157,000 acres, is however, only about two-thirds of the average of previous years, though considerably greater than the area reported at the corresponding date in 1899. In some places the rainfall of July stimulated comparatively extensive sowings, in other places the rainfall has been unfavourable for sowing; but the principal causes restricting the area are the high prices ruling for food-grains and the fall in the price of the dye. The reports received show that, at the end of August the crop was in fair condition, but almost everywhere needed rain. Since the reports were made up, good rain has fallen in almost all the localities where the crop is largely grown.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—It is interesting to learn that the English fire engine makers, Merryweather and Sons, of London, have been awarded two gold medals for new designs of steam fire engines, notwithstanding the competition of German, Austrian, Belgian, American and French makers. This is the only English firm of fire engineers having secured prizes.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

IN LIEU OF REMUNERATION FOR SERVICE.

RUDRAGOWDA BASANGOWDA INAMDAR Vs. KRISHNAJEE SHANKER KULKARNI AND OTHERS.

THIS was second appeal from a decision of Mr. Beanan, District Judge of Belgaum, in appeal No. 83 of 1898, The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. S. V. Bhandarker, appeared for Rudragowda, the appellant, and original plaintiff, and Mr. M. V. Bhat for Krishnajee, original defendant and respondent No. 1.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving the court's judgment said: We are not satisfied with the way in which this case has been disposed of by the District Court. The original suit was brought by the Inamdar of Yadaballi, in respect of certain Desgat Judi Inam lands, of which he was owner, and which plaintiff's ancestors had assigned to the defendants' family to enjoy them in lieu of remuneration for service. Defendants 1 and 2 performed such service as they were ordered to do till within the last two years, when they ceased to render such service, but they still retained possession of the lands. The defendants had no right of ownership to the said lands, and plaintiff was not willing to retain the defendants in his service even if they were willing to serve. Defendants 3, 4 and 5 were made parties as they held the lands on behalf of defendants 1 and 2. Plaintiff's prayer was for possession of the land and mesne profits from the date of the suit. Defendant 1, who alone appeared to defend the suit, answered that he held the lands from of old by right of being watani mutalik, that is as deputy holding the watan. His family had been doing the work of Kulkarnis in the capacity of being watani mutaliks. He was willing to render service as before, and therefore the plaintiff had no right to resume the lands and claim possession. The guardian of the minor plaintiff had appointed another person as Kulkarni, but this circumstance did not deprive the defendants of their right, as they are willing to perform the service as before. The Court of first instance laid down one issue, viz., whether defendants had a right to retain the lands even when plaintiff had dispensed with their service, and found that as defendant 1 admitted that plaintiff's ancestors had given the lands to his ancestors as remuneration for Kulkarni service, and the plaintiff had dispensed with that service and that the land was Jadid Inam, and defendants had not shown that they had a hereditary right to be mutalik under the plaintiff, they had no right to retain possession of the lands, and plaintiff had a right to resume the same. Plaintiff's claim was accordingly decreed. In appeal, the District Judge also laid down a single issue, viz., whether plaintiff was entitled to resume the lands, and found his issue against the plaintiff. In second appeal it was contended that the investigation of the case was defective and irregular, and that the finding was not supported by the evidence, and the burden of proof was improperly placed on the plaintiff. It appears to us that the judgment of the Lower Court was defective in material points. In the last portion of the judgment it is stated that the grant to the defendants was not of the lands burdened with service, but of an office for the remuneration of which the lands were assigned, and that where such assignment has been made after the introduction of British Legislation the grants are resumable, and that present case falls within the category of resumable grants. After thus recording reasons in favour of plaintiff's right to resume, the judgment goes on to state that the grant was ancient, and as plaintiff had not shown that from the earliest time any other persons besides the defendants had acted as Kulkarnis, the grants could not be presumed if the alienation was made previous to 1827. It will be thus seen that the latter portion of the judgment is inconsistent with the earlier portion of the same. The Judge ought to have laid down a distinct issue as to whether the grant was Jadid or new or Kadim or ancient, and if it was Jadid, whether it was made prior to 1827, in which latter case only, the presumption drawn by the Judge on the authority of "Bhimapalya vs. Ramchandra" (P. J. for 1896, p. 549,) could have any application. The land had been held by the first Court to be a Jadid Inam, that is, an inam granted after plaintiff had acquired the village, and the burden of proving that the defendants' ancestors got the lands prior to 1827, lay on the defendants, while this burden appears to have been placed by the Judge on the plaintiff. Quite independently of this defect, the District Judge appears not to have noticed the particular nature of the grant. He appears to have assumed that the grant was for service in the office of Kulkarni. The pleadings show clearly that the office granted to the defendants' ancestor was that of watani mutalik, that is, the office of being deputy to the Desai-plaintiff. The defendant 1 stated in his written statement that he was watani mutalik, and worked as Kulkarni in his capacity as mutalik. This is also the gist of plaintiff's statement in the plaint. The respondents' pleader, Mr. Bhat, however, contended that defendants' office was watani mutalik Kulkarni. The point requires further investigation. If defendant 1 was mutalik only, he would be bound to render such service as he was ordered to do by the plaintiff, and not necessarily Kulkarni's service. Oi course, even a mutaliki service might become watani, i. e., hereditary under certain circumstances. As the investigation has thus been defective and the points really in issue have not been found, we deem it necessary to send down the following issues:—1st. Whether the office created by the plaintiff's ancestors was that of watani mutalik, i. e., the office of a deputy, liable as such to render any service plaintiff ordered them to perform or whether the office was that of Kulkarni? 2nd. Whether the grant, i.e., a Jadid or new, or ancient or Kadim grant, i.e., before or after the plaintiff obtained the village in Inam? 3rd. And whether the alienation of the land was made prio to 1827 or subsequently?

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	4	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	1	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	2	2	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	15	12	153
Same date last year	16	15	105
Cholera	13	7	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	12	1	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	1	2	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	17	11	141
Total plague deaths to date	79,555	66,024	
Same date last year	13	13	97
Cholera	11	13	

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 12th Sept. was 2,00,054.

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 12th Sept., 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 12th Sept., 1900.	Since 1st Oct., 1897, up to 12th Sept., 1900.
Brahmins	0	1,349	2,578
Jains	0	1,059	1,322
High Caste Hindus	2	60,257	61,747
Low Caste Hindus	12	82,974	95,020
Mussalmans	1	11,713	21,183
Parsees	1	1,692	8,238
Jews	0	638	774
Europeans	0	236	367
Eurasians	0	229	269
Native Christians	0	1,241	3,179
Other Nationalities	0	1,480	1,725
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	16	1,63,569	2,00,054

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A POLICE CONSTABLE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. B. N. Athavale, pleader, charged Constable Minahan of the Bombay Police Force with defamation. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, conducted the case on behalf of the complainant, while the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Aun Ali, defended the accused. The prosecution alleged that while Mr. Athavale was defending one of the two accused in a case of theft, which was being investigated by Mr. Dracup, Constable Minahan who was in charge of the case, got up and informed the magistrate that Mr. Athavale was tutoring the other accused to say that a certain box before the court was his. At the conclusion of that case, Mr. Dracup, at the instance of Mr. Athavale, made enquiries, and afterwards suggested to the constable that he should withdraw the statement, Mr. Minahan, instead of withdrawing the allegation, asserted that he was prepared to swear that Mr. Athavale did tutor the accused and hence the charge of defamation.

After the witnesses for the prosecution were examined and cross-examined, the defendant Mr. Minahan put in a written statement, in which he said that what he stated before Mr. Dracup was true to his knowledge, made in good faith, and he still believed it to be true. When he heard Mr. Athavale tutoring the accused, he as a police officer in charge of the case, thought it his duty to bring it to the notice of the court.

Mr. Spencer in addressing the court on behalf of Mr. Athavale, said that even assuming for the sake of argument that Mr. Minahan overheard the words incorrectly, he should not have gone the length of making an accusation, unless he was quite sure of the words used. The actual words used by Mr. Athavale and the words which Mr. Minahan alleged that he heard were absolutely the same, but Mr. Athavale urged that they were in the nature of a question, and Mr. Minahan could not prove that they were not put in that light. Further, if there was any doubt on the subject at first it was afterwards removed, when the magistrate, at the conclusion of the case, made inquiries, and was satisfied that Mr. Athavale's fversion was correct, and there was therefore absolutely no reason or justification for Mr. Minahan to repeat the libel, as he did, when advised by the court merely to express his regret. If there was any shadow of good faith in the beginning, it was lost to him when he made the last statement, because it could not be said to have been made with due care and attention. As regarded the actual words used by Mr. Minahan, the best evidence was that of Mr. Velinker, pleader, who noted down the words there and then. Whatever the other witnesses said on the same subject, the effect of the words was to be considered in deciding whether they were defamatory or not. That Mr. Minahan repeated the libel was perfectly evidenced, and therefore the alternative left to him was either to plead justification or privilege, but neither of these defences were available to him, because he could not prove that the words were true, or that there was an occasion for him to utter the words, when the magistrate asked him to express his regret.

Mr. Mehta, on behalf of Mr. Minahan, said that according to English law, all parties connected with a judicial proceedings were privileged to make a statement, however defamatory it might be, if they believed it to be true. Mr. Minahan, who was connected with that case, was perfectly justified in believing his own sense in reference to anything that might be said openly in court and bringing it to the notice of the magistrate. Mr. Minahan believed the statement was true and there was evidently good faith on his part.

The magistrate said that he believed that the statement made by Mr. Minahan in the first instance before the magistrate was in good faith, and he could plead privilege so far; but the court could not see how he could either plead privilege or good faith for repeating the statement, when it was pointed out to him by the magistrate that the statement made by him was incorrect.

Mr. Mehta argued that if privilege existed in the first instance for Mr. Minahan, it continued even in the repetition of the words, because he did not then volunteer the statements, but he was forced to make it at the instance of Mr. Athavale. It was Mr. Athavale who put the court into motion and Mr. Minahan repeated the words as a cause or reason for refusing to express his regret. If Mr. Minahan had volunteered the statement, outside the court, it would have been a different thing; but here he was compelled to repeat the words, and therefore the good faith was not lost to him. He was perfectly protected if he insisted in believing the truth of the statement, even though his conclusion might be false.

The magistrate said that he would deliver judgment to-morrow (Tuesday).

SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at its registered office, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Setna, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

The directors regret to have to report that the Company has made a loss of Rs. 73,320-15-3, during the year which with the last year's balance of loss of Rs. 1,04,196-3-2, makes a total loss of Rs. 1,77,522-2-5. The agents have given up Rs. 20,807-1-10 out of their commission, provided that the same be credited to depreciation of machinery account, which your directors have accepted with best thanks. This loss is attributed partly to the price of cotton going up during the second half of the year, and the price of yarn not improving in proportion to the advance in the price of cotton, and partly to interest and agents' commission on stock of yarn held on 31st December, 1898, which has been realised during the period under report, and also to the large amount of stamp affixed on an indenture executed in favour of the agents, giving them a documentary lien on the liquid assets of the company. It will appear from the balance-sheet that your directors have transferred to salaries and wages account a sum of Rs. 7,000 from the unclaimed wages account, which sum was lying to the credit of the said account since a long time. Your directors regret extremely to report the sad melancholy death of Mr. Framji Temoolji Mirza, one of their colleagues who at all times gave his best advice and attention in the interests of the company, and they request you to appoint another director in his stead. Your mill properties have been insured against fire risks as under:—Buildings, machinery, engine, gearing, shafting and stock under process Rs. 8,32,800 cotton and yarn Rs. 3,43,000—total, Rs. 11,75,800.

This and the balance-sheet were approved and adopted; Messrs. Dadabhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy and Edulji Nusserwanji Settna, who retired by rotation, were re-elected as directors of the company. Messrs. Bapooji Pestonji Wadia and Hormusji Edulji Davur were re-appointed auditors, and their remuneration fixed at Rs. 200 each.

MILITARY NEWS.

PREPARATIONS are already in hand, we believe, for a big came-of-exercise for the infantry and artillery of the Bengal Command at Barkatcha during the approaching cold weather. Last year's project was frustrated by a combination of unlucky accidents, commencing with an epidemic of influenza among the artillery horses, which brought the batteries to a standstill within a few marches of the ground; but it is to be hoped that this winter circumstances will be more favourable.

THE fifty cadets from Sandhurst who were recently gazetted to the Unattached List, for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps, have been posted as follows:—To the Punjab—2nd-Lieutenants Duff, Le Messurier, Wilson, Van Renen, Brind, Traill, Tyrrell, Robertson, Blair, Brown, Carter, Johnstone, Smith and Macdonald. To Bengal—2nd-Lieutenants Clarke, Field, Crosthwaite, Anson, Latham, Cooke, and Turnbull. To Madras—2nd Lieutenants Ogilvie, Sandiford, Gannon, Cunningham, Bailey, Wilford, Ebden, Morgan, Pearse, Garstin, Carruthers, Hewett, Norris, Hodgson, Hunt, Phillps, Harper, Airy, Patrickson, Marshall, Stacey, Graham, Reid and Wood. To Bombay—2nd Lieutenants Rind, Coates, Goad, White, Ashfield, and Hathornthwaite.

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THE WEATHER.

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Previously registered	71 83	72 11	71 78

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£98 9-16 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 1-4 ,, 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£109 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£63 7-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London.....28 7-8 plus 1-16
Do New York .....62 3-4 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·15 plus 1-2
Do. New York .....4·86 3-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. ,,
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. plus 1-8.

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England for Germany, £300,000.

Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

SKINS.—The sheep skin sale opened to-day with a good demand. Light weights, Madras, 1d. higher. Heavy, Madras, 1-2 to 1d. lower.

London quotes Yellow Guzerat Rapessed, 45s. 6d., April-May, Havre, Antwerp, Durkirk, business done firm.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with only two Bank's naming 1s. 4 3-16d. for Credits, the others putting their buying rate to 1s. 4 7-32d. As usual with a mail in and a mail out, there was not much business doing.

Bank Telegraphic...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ,, ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16 to 7-32d.
,, ,, Francs	169 3-4
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 204 1-2
Hongkong ,, ...	,, 152
Japan ,, ...	,, 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady throughout the day at Rs. 96 1-16 for ready and the settlement with very little doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet with little business passing. Port Canning shares have changed hands at Rs. 517 1-2 and Bank of Bombay at Rs. 1,260. Manaekji Petit Spinning and Weaving Company's shares are quoted at Rs. 1,715.

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm and 2,000 tons have been booked by the Hawsa Line at 20s. for Humburg and Bremen, October, November, December, owners are firm, but sellers are still willing to go on at former rates.

The "Wistow Hall" has been berthed, Bombay and Karachi, for Liverpool, speculators having taken port cargo here at a rate said to be about 18s. 6d.

COALS.—There is nothing doing.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet and Rs. 4-7 is quoted for White Delhi, April-May.

SEEDS.—The market is unchanged at yesterday's rate, say Rs. 10 10 to Rs. 10-12.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm and Rs. 7-11 to Rs. 7-12 is named for Brown Cawnpore.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet but steady at Rs. 40 to Rs. 40-8.

POPPY is steady at Rs. 8-6.

COTTON.—The market opened quiet here this morning but speculators have been buying for forward delivery and prices have hardened up during the day Rs. 2 to 3 per candy. Ready cotton has not shared in the advance as exporters have done little or nothing to-day, and the local Mills are buying old cotton, or add lots which can be secured at comparatively lower prices. Stock holders, as a rule, are inclined to wait rather than part with their cotton in dull markets as the new crop will not be an early one. At the close F. G. Bengals for January are quoted at Rs. 193 and good manufacturing Broach for March at Rs. 239-2 per candy.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	210
do. F. G. ready	200
Broach Fine, ready	235
Do. Good, ready	230
Westerns ready	232-233
Khandeish, ready	212
Total week's Sales.....	25,000 bales.
,, Sold for Exportation.....	3,000 ,,
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	27,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports.....	6,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports	25,000 ,,
,, Stock	102,000 ,,
Surats—Week's sales.....	600 ,,
Sold on speculation	100 ,,
Sold for Exportation	300 ,,
Amount forwarded to consumers	400 ,,
Week's Imports	3,000 ,,
Stock	12,000 ,,
Afloat American	50,000 ,,
,, Indian	8,000 ,,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was dull. Total sales 3,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 300 bales. Imports 6,000. Surats nil. Spot 6 26-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet but steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 7-16d.—3-16d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jany.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.
5·55	5·56	5·19	5·11	5·7
lus 6	plus 7	plus 2	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	26,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain.....	9,000
Do Continent.....	8,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-2 unchanged.
Futures, month of December ...	9·47 plus 11
,, ,, of March.....	9·42 plus 7
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. Ports	152,000
Exports to Great Britain.....	32,000
,, to France and Contnt.	57,000
Stock of cotton at U.S. Ports	220,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	130,000

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales.
Khandesh	10
Berar.....	62
Sind.....	46
Egyptain.....	46
Total.....	164

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	5,974 cwts.
Linseed	466 ,,
Rapeseed	277 ,,
Gingellyseed	303 ,,
Poppyseed	703 ,,
Castorseed	2,834 ,,
Rice	21,730 ,,
Myrabollams	34 ,,

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£98 5-8 plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....	,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....	,,
Bar Silver in London.....	28 15-16 plus 1-16
Do. New York	unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris...	,,
Do. New York	,,
Discount Back of England	,,
Do Short London Bills	,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	,,

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt £100,000.

London quotes Yellow Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed 4s. 8-9d., October-November, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, buyers firmer.

Total Visible Supply.....	320,000
of which East Indian.....	83,000
,, Stock in London	13,000
,, Quantity in sight	470,000

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester was dull. Total sales 2,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 7,000. Surats 100 bales. Spot 7d. plus 6·32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Sept	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.	June-July.
17	6·3	5·32	5·45	5·11
plus 9	plus 11	plus 3	plus 4	plus 4

Saturday, 22nd Sept. 1900,

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....	Bales. 33,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
,, to France and Continent	7,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 5-8 plus 1-8
Futures, month of December.....	9·57 plus 10
,, ,, March	9·52 plus 10

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st September, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah. .....inches	29·848
Temperature of the Air .....degrees	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·9
Dew Point.....	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1)...	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .....degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·2
General Directions of wind*.....W, NE, E, WNW,	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*.....miles	196
Fall of Rain	0·53
Total fall during month.....	0·22
,, year.....	57·22
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 22nd Sept. ...	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HEWAT—September 2, at Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut Col G Hewat, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Cawnpore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAPEL CURE—DAUGLISH—September 4, at St Luke's, Richmond, W R, son of late Canon Capel Cure, and curate of Margate, to Mary Lorenza, daughter of A Dauglish.

RUST—HIBBERT-WARE—September 1, at Christ Church, Brondesbury, A H, son of J W Rust, to Edith Mary, daughter of the late Capt G H Hibbert-Ware, formerly of the 97th and 51st (K O L I) Regts.

SHERMAN—SHORTER—August 29, at St Mary's Church, Chigwell, C M Sherman, Assistant Commissioner, Madras, S A and C Depot, son of the late Major Genl S W B Sherman (retired), to Harriet Mary, daughter of the late J Shorter.

DEATH.

MACARTHUR—September 3, at Edgware Road, G H C MacArthur, Captain Royal Navy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOMPAS—September 15, at Darjiling, the wife of Cecil Henry Bompas, I C S, of a daughter.

SMITHER—September 14, at Balasore, the wife of Maurice Smither, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—MODGET—September 12, at St James' Church, Delhi, Captain C H B Clark, 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, to Adelaide Mary Modget.

KING—LINTON—September 19, at St Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Rev J F Smith, Chaplain, St Thomas's, Howrah, George Archibald, youngest son of the late John King, of Howrah and Greenock, Scotland, to Winifred Constance, youngest daughter of the late William Linton, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1900.

AMERICA'S interests in China are so closely identical with our own that the most profitable course her diplomatists could adopt would be to instruct them to follow the lead of England. So little affects the tide in a presidential election that Mr. McKinley's temporising can be excused. Taunting Europe with her want of unanimity was amusing but it served to gain time. The explanation offered this morning of America's refusal to accept Germany's suggestions as to terms of settlement denotes such want of thought that we are loth to accept it either as authentic or accurate. What we are told is that the United States rejects the German proposal, because her Foreign Office cannot recognise the principle of a country surrendering citizens to foreigners for punishment. This is the idea of the Chinese Minister at Washington. We observe that a writer in one of the Shanghai papers, who has had over forty years' experience of the country, its trials and its troubles, gives expression to the opinion that the great mistake Europe commits in connection with its Far Eastern policy, is in treating China as a civilised nation. It had a civilisation of its own long before Europe developed hers, and the Chinaman was a polished gentleman when the Briton wore a coat of nothing more substantial than woad. But Chinese civilisation has stood still and what was culture even so recently as a couple of centuries ago, is reckoned coarse brutality to-day all the world over. American backwoodsmen are civilised in a way and the men of whom Bret Harte tells us, whose policy is a word and a blow, and the blow first, are paragons of perfection and prodigies of learning compared with the average Chinaman. The higher class Chinaman knows this full well and utilises his knowledge to his own advantage. If he is fined the lower classes pay the money, for the higher the rank of a Chinaman the greater his opportunities of applying the system of "squeeze," which empties the pockets of the poor into the coffers of the rich. America has, or ought to have, a more familiar acquaintance with the Chinaman than any other country can claim, and that fact alone stultifies her ministers when they apply the principle quoted to the present situation. If the Powers do not insist on the instigators of the disturbances and massacres being given up, the poor and ignorant masses will have to pay for that they are not responsible for. If an indemnity in taels be imposed it is they who through enhanced taxes will have to furnish the fine. If China be left to inflict her own punishment it will be men of the coolie class who will be executed and not the guilty leaders. Time and time again have we seen this and if a recent precedent be wanted is it not furnished in the recent Taku telegram which tells us: The Viceroy at Pao-ting-fu, in an intercepted letter states that the Taotai of Tsang-chan invited two thousand Boxers to a feast, that while they were eating, their weapons were stacked and that by his orders the Imperial soldiers fell upon the Boxers and slaughtered them all? The date of this is no more remote than the 28th ultimo.

The strong objection of the Chinese Minister at Washington to the German proposal seems to imply that diplomatist's appreciation of its far-reaching effects. It is improbable that he would be behind his confrere in London in the receipt of information on the course of events in China, and the very day he protested it became known that Sir Chichen Lofengluh had received a telegram stating that an edict had been issued ordering the extermination—not the suppression—of the Boxers. There again we find the ignorant masses having to suffer for the sins of those in high places, who not only countenanced, but encouraged and instigated them and gave them the honour of escorting from Peking to a place of safety the Dowager-Empress who now signs the warrant for this wholesale execution. The Minister at Washington recognises that if the instigators, or those identified by the European Ministers at Peking as having taken a prominent part in recent events, be given up, the list will not only include the usurper Prince, the father of the heir-apparent, but also the Empress-Dowager, whoof all others is the one most immediately responsible for the occurrences of the last eighteen months. The surrender of her Imperial Majesty as a common prisoner would not be asked for, nor should we put her in a cage as she might have done Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald. But a place of retreat would be found for her where she might spend the remainder of her days in luxury and free from the uneasiness which oppresses the head which wears a crown. The restoration of Kuang Hsu to power would bring with it progress as well as peace. His supporters and former advisers who were dispersed when his majesty was dethroned are still active. On their side is the China Independence Association, whose existence is explained by a manifesto setting forth that it is their bounden duty to make a New China of the Old; to fill the land with happiness instead of misery, and to make it a blessing to the Chinese nation in particular and to the world in general. Their plan for carrying out this policy begins with the reinstatement of Kuang Hsu, the construction of a constitutional empire, assisting the Allied Powers, granting foreign concessions in the treaty ports, protecting the foreigners, their churches and the Native Christians, and abolishing all tyrannical laws. These are very excellent aspirations. But the programme for inaugurating this work of reform embraced the preliminary firing of Hankow and other two cities and the assassination of all the local officials, whose places were to be filled by members of the Association. The leaders of this movement have now been imprisoned and the Yang-tse valley remains undisturbed.

The item of news in the latest budget which will attract most attention is that announcing the outbreak of serious anti-Christian disturbances in the vicinity of Canton, which the provincial Viceroy's troops have failed to repress. This has not come as a surprise and we have hope that Hongkong has been able to render assistance. On the 27th ult. the Tartar City at Canton was raided and it was believed the cause of the outrage was to be found in hatred felt by the Cantonese for the Northerners. Four days later great uneasiness was manifested in the districts of the east and north rivers. Recent events had agitated the people and the Hongkong correspondent of the "Times" wired home that rewards were then offered for the arrest of Christians, and that it was quite certain there was official connivance at the recent destruction of mission property in those districts. Five weeks ago the walls of Canton as well as those of the Kowloon extension were covered with anti-foreign placards and the Southern provinces were ringing with the news of the destruction of the Basel Mission station at Luk'ang. An attempt was at first made by the missionaries to hold the place but they soon had to retreat, and made their escape while the crowd were looting the premises. When this work was accomplished the rioters set fire to the buildings, and the church, school and houses were all burnt to the ground. The crowd were let in by the local gentry, and no attempt was made by the officials to stop the work of destruction. And this within a few days of the promulgation of an edict in which the Throne assured the Christians of the Southern provinces that they would be permitted to attend to their usual avocations in peace and would be treated by the Throne as its children and subjects equally with those who are non-converts; nor would outlaws and desperadoes be permitted to falsely assume the name and designation of patriots in order to seek revenge upon converts, and slay and plunder them. A propos of the outrage at Luk'ang Captain J. P. Roberts, an American settler in Shanghai, addresses an admonition to his Government which may be well communicated to Washington. "The only course that will impress the Chinese or render them respectful to this (American) government is to retaliate by chopping off the heads of those responsible for the recent massacre of ministers, and the higher the rank of the persons executed, the more impressive the act becomes to the Chinese. Treaty obligations are unknown or unregarded by Chinese men. The sooner Foreign Powers recognise this fact, the sooner trouble in China will cease. To continue to deal with barbarous hordes, as we would with an enlightened people, is to continue such outrages as we have just experienced." This is the plan to which four of the Powers are already committed and which America declines to adopt.

THERE are some interesting facts for students of population problems in the Sanitary Report on the Central Provinces. Last year famine had not visited the country and the people were still recovering from the effects of the dearth of 1897. One result of the returning prosperity was that the births rose to a total greater than had been ever known in the previous history of the Provinces. The rebound from the period of scarcity caused one other dislocation of what had come to be regarded as the natural order. Figures for a long series of years show that as a rule births in the Central Provinces are more numerous in October than in any other month, but in 1899 April stood highest in this respect and August was higher than October. In 1897 the rate had dropped to an abnormally low figure and it may be anticipated that the next report which will have to deal with the conditions of the current year will tell a vastly different tale from that of the report just issued. Though last year was a period of drought, regarded in the light of vital statistics it was far healthier than a year when the climatic conditions are normal. The absence of rain reduced the mortality in the months of August, September and October when many people usually die of diseases caused by the unhealthy dampness of the weather. It was probably owing to the extreme dryness of the season, that when famine declared itself towards the end of the year, the deaths during the last three months were even fewer than in the preceding healthy year of 1898. While the total number of births, 4,97,419 was higher than had ever been known before, the deaths, which numbered 2,91,054, were below the total of all but two years in the previous decade. The exceptional periods were 1893 and 1898, the latter being a particularly healthy year. One outstanding feature of the vital statistics, however, was the abnormally high number of infantile deaths. Throughout the Provinces during last year there were only 584 deaths from plague, the disease being confined to the districts of Nagpur and Wardha. Cholera was responsible for only 76 deaths, the cases occurring in the closing months of the year when famine conditions had declared themselves. During the past seventeen years cholera in the Central Provinces has fluctuated considerably, and setting aside the present year with its appalling tale of death from that cause, the years 1889 and 1897 stand out prominently as periods when the incidence of the disease was most severely felt. Small-pox though widely spread throughout the provinces was not extensively fatal. The greatest mortality as usual resulted from "fever," a generic term which may cover a multitude of ills. There were 1,197 deaths due to snake-bite or injuries by wild beasts and in this connection all dispensaries have been provided with Calmette's anti-venine. Of schemes of sanitary improvement Bhandara water-works were almost completed during the year and the Wardha water-works were for the first time in use. The drainage of Jabbulpore was improved at considerable cost and a scheme of sewage disposal in the manuring of cultivated land was under consideration. In rural areas progress in sanitation in some districts was not possible owing to want of funds, but for the whole of the Provinces a fair proportion of municipal income was spent on sanitary works.

"WHEN you have no case abuse the opposing counsel" is an attorney's maxim, and not one which should be adopted in modern electioneering tactics. Yet we find that the Liberals, admitting they have very little hope of success at the coming struggle, condemn "the unworthy artifice" of appealing to the country on a reduced electorate, deny that the Conservatives enjoy "a patriotic monopoly" and repudiate their "aggressive imperialism." The Conservative leaders base their claim to the confidence of the electors on the wisdom of their war policy, and add that it is essential there should be no break in the continuity of the national policy. Englishmen are naturally averse to swopping horses in crossing a stream and the return to power is assured of the Unionist Party—or rather the Conservative Party, for the two sections are now one, though the Unionists may not care openly to avow it. It would have been more satisfactory had the manifestoes of the opposing parties given the constituencies some idea of their future policy. But as far as we can judge from the brief messages which reach us, the Liberals have attacked Mr. Chamberlain, whose speech at Birmingham appears to have been one of self-defence. He challenged his opponents to point to a single provocative despatch which he had addressed to the Boer Governments and by way of forcing home the fact that the Liberal Party is suffering from serious internal disorganisation, appealed to his constituents at Birmingham not to put the settlement of South African affairs into the hands of a congeries of disconnected antagonistic atoms—a phrase which will be widely quoted on the hustings, but which, by the way, is not quite original, nor is it a marked improvement on that from which it is adapted, as used by Canon Farrar. The defects of the War Office and the shortcomings of military departments in connection with the War in South Africa will form a theme for much condemnation of the retiring Government, but they have already played a trump card which takes that trick. The work of Army reform will be taken in hand when Lord Roberts returns and that will not now be long delayed.

MR. DOOLEY, discussing the future of the "Ph'lippeens," in his treatise on "Expansion" declared that he knows no more to-day what to do with the new possessions of America in the East than he did last summer before he heard tell of them. "We can't sell thim," says he, "an we can't ate thim, and we can't throw thim into the alley whin no one is lookin'. An' t'wud be a disgrace fr to lave before we've pounded these frindless and ongrateful people into insinsibility. So I suppose Hinnissy, we'll have to stay and do th' best we can." And the American Government can see no clearer than Mr. Dooley as to the best way out of the difficulty with the Philippines. There is, Reuter informs us, a recrudescence of activity among the rebels, eight hundred of whom have repulsed a strong American force, killing twenty including two officers. "Ag-gy-naldo," as Mr. Dooley calls him, is again working overtime, and no hero does that. "Pathriteism always dies when ye establish a polis foorce." But something more than a police force is wanted in the Philippines. And in that country, we fear, may be found an illustration of what we may expect in the newly annexed colonies in South Africa unless General Baden-Powell is phenomenally more successful than the American officer to whom has been entrusted the pacification of the new American possessions.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has transmitted to the Famine Relief Fund the sum of £250, which he has received as the proceeds of a bazzar especially organised for the purpose by his sister, Lady Miller of Manderston.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, which left here on the 8th September, arrived at Marseilles at daylight yesterday.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia were Mr. John Adams, Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Surgeon General Price; Mr. G. A. Barnett, Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company; and Mr. R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., Collector of Panch Mahals.

THE American forces in China are using the Indian field post offices.

MAJOR MOORE, I.M.S., on leave in China, has been ordered on duty there.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the survey of a distance of 114 miles.

A TELEGRAM announces that Lieutenant Cobbe was severely wounded near Kumasi.

RAIN fell again in Simla on Thursday, and monsoon conditions apparently still obtain in the Western Himalaya region.

MR. R. DONE, Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern India, has proceeded Home on two months' leave.

COLONEL BIGNELL, recently appointed Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad, has been obliged to proceed Home on medical certificate.

THERE was only one fresh case of plague and one death from that cause reported in Calcutta on Thursday, the total mortality being 60.

THE Uganda, which has been stopped at Calcutta, will, if not required for further Government work, probably be paid off at an early date.

OUT of 115 medical officers asked for by the Commander-in-Chief, since the commencement of the recent operations, 110 have now been been made available.

IT is about to be clearly stated in Army Regulations that the appointments of Chief-Engineer, Military Works Services, carry the rank of substantive Colonel.

MR. RENNIE, the officer on special duty in Kurram, is granted privilege leave for three months. Mr. Barton, Assistant Commissioner, on return from leave, relieves him.

CAPTAIN BURLTON, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak, is granted privilege leave for 36 days from the 16th September. Mr. P. H. Bird, Assistant Commissioner, Hissar, officiates.

THERE were 361 cases of cholera in Srinagar on the 17th instant and 736 in the districts. Forty deaths occurred in the city on the 16th.

A SMALL Committee is to assemble to consider the question of sugar cultivation in Behar, where the continued bad prospects of indigo have seriously affected the planters.

THE Railway Conference at Simla will probably conclude its labours this week. Most of the points under discussion are of too technical a character to interest the general public.

MR. ASHTON, Deputy Commissioner Northern India-Salt Revenue, will carry on the duties of Head of the Department during Mr. Dane's short absence at Home, on privilege leave.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Wednesday was only 33, whereas the quinquennial average is 56. Four fresh plague cases were recorded, and the same number of deaths from that cause.

RECENTLY the Amir of Kabul in making some payments in India sent down 370 sovereigns, which would go to show that the well-known English coin has penetrated as far westwards as Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the relief of 41 coolies employed with the Maxim and Mountain guns in Chitral by a similar number from India—coolies will be engaged on the same conditions as last year.

CAPTAIN TURNER, 13th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant Norman, 11th Bengal Lancers, are the officers selected as Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Remount Depot, about to proceed to China.

THERE was no discussion at the Railway Conference on Wednesday. The proceedings on the various techical questions which had been threshed out in sub-committees were put before the Conference and agreed to.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BATTEN, 15th Bengal Lancers, has been deputed to make a preliminary enquiry into the practicability of raising a Siladar Camel Corps as an experimental measure at Dera Ismail Khan.

THE following official jute forecast was issued Friday morning in Calcutta:—"Area sown 20,43,400 acres; gross outturn anticipated is 60 lakhs of bales or one lakh less than in the previous forecast. This represents over 92 per cent. or about 15 annas of a normal crop."

THE details for raising two new native infantry regiments in the Punjab have now been threshed out at Head-quarters, and the scheme has been submitted Home for the Secretary of State's consent. The composition of the third new regiment, which has also been sanctioned, is not yet settled.

IT has been decided that the Commander-in-Chief will occupy the position of a local Government towards military officers under orders in connection with prohibiting officers communicating with the public press in explanation or defence of their official conduct without the previous permission of the Government.

MR. MACONOCHIE, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, reverts to Bombay as Collector of Ahmedabad in November, on completion of his three years in the Secretariat. He will be succeeded by Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Burma.

MAJOR T. MCCULLOCH, R.A.M.C., will shortly proceed from Simla to China, taking with him by oader of Surgeon-General Taylor a new searchlight acetylene lamp of German invention by Kreiss for searching for wounded men after nightfall. The lamp is a very portable one and its utility is likely to be strikingly demonstrated if there is severe fighting in Chili.

THE Famine report for the week ending the 15th instant shows a reduction of 357,700, leaving nearly 3,540,000 persons still on the lists. The provinces returning a decrease were: Central Provinces, 158,000; Bombay, 59,400; Hyderabad, 47,800; Rajputana, 28,400; Bombay States, 19,400; Central India, 16,400; Ajmere-Merwara, 14,900. There was an increase of 6,200 in Berar.

IT is recorded in the annual report of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency for the past year that a cultivator in the Broach district found two iron plates imbedded in the earth, which on being forwarded to the Royal Asiatic Society were found to contain a grant of land to the Brahmans of Broach made 1,360 years ago, that is to say, five centuries before the earliest Muhammadan invasion.

WITH regard to a recent note on Major Apthorp's capture by the Boers, the "Pioneer" learns that he was treacherously taken by means of the white-flag trick. De Wet, however, behaved like a gentleman, for when he came to know of the affair, he immediately directed that the prisoners should be released. There is little wonder that our officers respect and admire the Boer General in spite of the dance he has led them for months past.

RECRUITING has been sanctioned for two out of the three new Native Infantry Regiments that are to be raised in accordance with arrangement that three battalions are in future to serve out of India, two at the Mauritius and one at Singapore. These two regiments will be raised in the Punjab, and the final scheme regarding them has been submitted to the Secretary of State. The composition of the third regiment has not yet been exactly settled.

THE trial at Rangoon of Dharmarao, a goods clerk at Foozoundaung Railway Station, has concluded. The amount embezzled by the accused was very large, Rs. 6,000 by his own admission, and nearly Rs. 10,000 according to the statement of the Examiner of Accounts. The Court selected three specific items on which to frame charges, and the accused pleaded guilty to all three. He was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge, or three years in all.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived at Colombo last week by the steamer Hakata Maru was Mr. Stanley Arden, a recent Kew student, who has been appointed Superintendent of Government Experimental Plantations in the Malay Federated States. Mr. Ardan, in accordance with official instructions, has broken his journey at Colombo for the purpose of visiting the Botanic Gardens and obtaining a general knowledge of Ceylon products and the conditions under which they are cultivated.

THE annual dinner of the Simla Trades Association will be held on the 26th instant at the Town Hall, when the master, Mr. H. B. Hall, will propose the health of Her Majesty. The army, navy and reserve forces will be proposed by Mr. E. Hall, Colonel Abbott, R.E., and Colonel D. P. Masson responding. Mr. P. Donaldson, President of the Municipality, proposes the Punjab Trades Association, to which Mr. H. B. Hall replies; and Mr. R. Watson the guests, Colonel Lukis, Civil Surgeon, responding.

WRITING of a private soldier's suggestion that his comrades and himself should make over their daily ration to the Famine Fund the "Indian Mirror" writes: "The offer in question greatly redounds to the honor of him by whom it is made, and it is bound to touch a responsible chord in the heart of many a British soldier in India. And if practical effect could be given to the scheme, a golden bridge would have been thrown across the gulf which separates the races in India, and the way paved for a union of hearts."

THE "Madras Mail" writes:—We have made enquiries at the Military Offices in Madras with reference to the Reuter's telegrams issues of the reception by the Queen at Balmoral of the Madras Sappers from South Africa, and learn from them that they know nothing of the visit of Madras Sappers to England. We believe that, as a matter of fact, no Madras troops were sent to South Africa. The Madras Sappers who have been so graciously received by Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral are it appears a party of twenty non-commissioned officers and men who were sent out in 1898 for employment with the Engineer Company of the new Niger Force then being organised. They were handy men of various trades, and having completed their task of

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

DISTURBANCES NEAR CANTON.

THE GERMAN NOTE TO THE POWERS.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO RUSSIA.

THE ALLIES AT PEITANG.

THE CAPTURE OF PEITANG.

HONOR TO A BENGAL OFFICER.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Serious anti-Christian disturbances have broken out in the vicinity of Canton, which the Viceroy's troops have failed to repress.

A second force is proceeding to the scene accompanied by a French consular official and supported by the gunboat Avalanche.

Only France, Italy and Austria have replied to the German Note, and all accept it unconditionally.

It is understood that the United States rejects the German proposal because they cannot recognise the principle of a country surrendering citizens to foreigners for punishment.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

America in her reply to the German Note says that the punishment of the authors of the massacres in China is essential to prevent a recurrence, and nothing would be so effective as their punishment by Imperial authority itself, and America therefore recommends that China be afforded this opportunity of rehabilitation and to make punishment of authors of massacres a matter for negotiation in the final settlement.

A despatch from Washington says that America does not intend to employ her military in further offensive operations, and her troops will consequently not co-operate in the offensive operations of the Germans under Count Waldersee.

America in replying to Russia says she has no present intention of withdrawing her Legation from Peking yet.

The Allies captured the southern fort at Peitang on the 20th instant.

The troops encountered four contact mines and had many casualties.

The Allies found Peitang deserted and were chagrined because they believed they had surrounded the garrison of 3,000, which escaped in broad daylight.

The settlement at Peitachu has been captured.

The Russians, Germans and French have captured Peitang, the British and Italians having arrived too late.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Only a few Chinese were killed at Peitang.

The Allies had 120 killed and wounded mostly by the explosion of mines.

Count Waldersee has arrived at Shanghai, where he was escorted by the Bombay Cavalry to the German Consulate.

Count Waldersee yesterday reviewed 5,000 mixed troops at Shanghai.

The Bengal Lancers supplied the Count and his suite with horses and furnished his escort.

Count Waldersee afterwards sailed for the North.

Li Hung Chang arrived at Tientsin on the 20th instant.

Both there and at Taku he was escorted to his quarters by the Cossacks, only the Russians, Americans and the Japanese participating in his reception.

The German General Hoepfner has highly complimented the conduct of Captain Griffin of the Bengal Lancers at Liaughsiang.

INDIANS IN CHINA.

General Partabsingh has arrived at Shanghai and lands to-day with his Lancers.

A section of Jodhpur's troops have disembarked at Kowloon.

The question of the location of the Indian Expeditionary Force, now scattered between Hongkong, Shanghai, Wei-hai-wei, Taku, and Peking, will command early attention, as the disposition of the troops during the winter is an important matter. The point, however, cannot be settled until it is known whether the Allies are to remain in strength at Peking. This is for the Powers to decide after receiving Count Waldersee's report on the military position.

The following officers proceed to join the Corps in China :—7th Bengal Infantry : Lieutenant F. G. C. Ross, 2nd-3rd Gurkhas, and 2nd-Lieutenant C. R. C. Sandys ; 16th Bengal Infantry : 24th Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant E. G. D. De Labilliere, 22nd Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant W. E. Wilson-Johnstone, 36th Sikhs, 1st Sikhs : Captain C. H. Davies, 3rd Sikhs, and Lieutenant H. Campbell, Guides Infantry ; 26th Bombay Infantry : Lieutenant J. Macpherson and Lieutenant C. B. Bruce, 24th Bombay Infantry.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

In the Durand Tournament to-day, the South Wales Borderers met the Hampshires, with whom they have twice drawn, and beat them after a hard fight by two goals to nothing. The ground was very heavy. There was a large attendance.

CAVALRY RELIEFS.

The following movements of British Cavalry in relief will take place next winter if events in South Africa permit of the despatch to India of the Regiments promised :—4th Dragoons, Rawalpindi to Murree; 5th Dragoons, South Africa to Rawalpindi ; 6th Dragoons, South Africa to Bangalore ; 4th Hussars, Bangalore to Mhow; 20th Hussars, Mhow to Secunderabad ; 9th Lancers, South Africa to Umballa ; 12th Lancers, South Africa to Sialkot. 16th Lancers and 19th Hussars are not returning to India and their depots and families will proceed to England.

Owing to the uncertainty, as to when the regular trooping between India and England will commence it has been decided to send all men who will complete the extra year of service, for which they have been detained, by 1st November next to England, at once by private steamer.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DELAREY AT RUSTENBERG.

LORD ROBERTS' MOVEMENTS.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY LORD METHUEN.

OCCUPATION OF VRYHEID.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The released prisoners state that Commandant Delarey is encamped at Rustenberg and has 370 Boer prisoners who refuse to break the oath of neutrality.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Lord Roberts is not likely to remain much longer in South Africa.

Lord Roberts has returned to Pretoria.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Lord Methuen has routed a large Boer convoy between Vryburg and Bloemhop, capturing one gun, 30 waggons, 12,000 head of stock, a quantity of ammunition and 31 prisoners.

General Hildyard has occupied Vryheid, having previously outflanked Christian Botha who was in a strong position.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

The following casualties are reported :—31st August, 9th Lancers—severely wounded, Lieutenant Smyth ; 11th September, 2nd Worcestershires—slightly wounded, Lieutenant Lang ; 12th September, Imperial Yeomanry—slightly wounded, Lieutenant W. S. Powee ; 10th September, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry—killed, Lieutenant Maddocks ; 11th September, Royal Engineers—slightly wounded, Lieutenant H. L. Meyrick ; 16th September, Imperial Yeomanry—killed, Lieutenant T. Stanley ; 18th September, 16th Lancers—severely wounded, Lieutenant Vanderbyl.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COMING ELECTION.

LIBERAL ADDRESSES.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in his address to his constituents condemns the unworthy artifice of appealing to the country on a reduced electorate, denies that the Conservatives have a patriotic monopoly and repudiates their aggressive imperialism.

Sir. W. V. Harcourt in his address says the war issue is an impudent attempt to evade general responsibility.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, challenged his opponents to point to a single provocative despatch (to the Transvaal Government) and appealed to the country not to put the South African settlement into the hands of congeries of disconnected antagonistic atoms.

THE COTTON CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The recommendation in the circular of the Cotton Spinners Federation to the members of the local associations to cease work for at least twelve working days in October referred only to the firms using American cotton.

LATER.

The estimates of the closing mills reduce the consumption of American cotton by 120,000 bales.

THE TREASON BILL.

The Treason Bill has been read a third time in the Cape Assembly.

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

One death from plague and another case took place at Glasgow yesterday.

ANOTHER STORM IN TEXAS.

A storm has taken place in Northern and North-Western Texas, the districts which escaped the late hurricane.

It is estimated that damage to the extent of ten per cent. has been done to the cotton crop by this storm.

CALCUTTA SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 21. *

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, Sept. 20 :—

A telegram has been received from Lord Roberts to-day, in which he says there is now nothing left of the Boer Army save a few marauding bands of nondescripts. The great majority of these are retreating in scattered fragments towards Komatipoort. A goodly number have deserted, and have gone in various directions, while about 700 fled across the border into Portuguese territory, where they were promptly disarmed and interned by the Portuguese military authorities, who have been watching and expecting what has come to pass. Before their final flight the Boers destroyed or rendered useless several of their field guns and "Long Toms," which they were unable to carry off with them.

It is the general belief here that the war is now practically finished, and that Lord Roberts will be able to return Home and take up his appointment as Commander-in-Chief before the new Parliament assembles on 1st November.

A telegram announces that it has been deemed necessary by the Admirals that Peitang should be seized and held for the better security of their base of operations. Peitang is a strongly fortified place at the mouth of the San-Ho, about eight or ten miles up the coast from Taku.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts strongly denies the statements made by Sir H. Stanley in his evidence before the Hospitals Commission.

(* Delayed 18 hours in transmission.)

CHILDREN'S FETE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote gave a Children's Fete yesterday afternoon on the volunteer parade-ground. Quite 1,600 children had assembled, the Bishop's High School sending 116 boys, under Mrs. MacArthur ; St. Vincent's School, 350, under Mrs. Aston ; St. Joseph's Convent, 240, under Lady Ollivant ; St. Mary's School, 166, under Mrs. Pottinger ; Victoria High School, 161, under Lady Wingate ; Taylor High School, 138, under Mrs. Kennedy ; Anglo-Indian Girls, 61, under Mrs. Lloyd ; Ornella's School, 111, under Mrs. Tate ; Pensioners' School, 44, under Mrs. Giles; Royal Scots and Shropshires, 70, under Mrs. Burnett ; R. H. A., R. A., and Sappers and Miners, 106, under Mrs Onslow, and the Governor's Band, 25, under Mrs. Morison. The above ladies distributed sweetmeats and prizes to their respective charges. The youngsters were entertained first to merry-go-rounds, gigs and camel-rides. Besides these amusements there were snake-charmers, acrobats and jugglers. The children belonging to each school were distinguisable by a special badge. About five o'clock the children being gathered in tents, partook of tea, cakes and sweets and other good things. Lady Northcote, accompanied by Captain Wood, visited each school in turn, her Ladyship's appearance being a signal for a burst of clapping by the children. Before the tents were left each boisterous youth and bashful maiden was made the recipient of a small present. After tea and the distribution of prizes came the chief fun of the evening, when thousands of school-goers flocked out to go in the greater crowd of non-attenders, who were on the green outside, and quite a bank holiday they enjoyed.

The Governor's Band was in attendance. Lord Norththcote, accompanied by Mr. Hill and Captain Fergusson, arrived about this time, and had a look round in the centre of the ground, within the marked course. Captain Greig assisted by Risaldar Shaik Karim and Mr. MacQueen set the boys running races, and prizes in money were awarded. A little later Captain Greville had hundreds of youngsters around him scrambling with might and main for nuts and sweets, which were scattered among them. The evening's enjoyment was brought to a close by the strains of the National Anthem. The fete was universally voted as one of the biggest successes of its kind witnessed in Poona for a long time.

THE POONA SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Poona Schools Athletic Association held a meeting at the Albert Edward Institute yesterday, Lord Northcote presiding. Owing to plague in the city and the Children's Fete held about the same time the attendance was not so good as might have been expected. There were present, however, General Burnet, the Hon. Mr. Aston, Mr. Giles, Colonel Lloyd, Colonel Bell, Mr. Sprott, the Hon. Mr. Gokhle and several others. General Burnett and the Hon. Mr. Aston were elected vice-presidents and one master from each school a member of the committee. Mr. Giles, president of the Association, in addressing the meeting commented on the good that such an association would confer in helping to establish a better understanding between the masters and boys of the different schools, whose attitude sometimes, if not of rivalry, was not a most friendly one. The masters of the schools in Poona when called together agreed to the constitution of such an association and two meetings had been held in August last when several provisional rules were passed. The speaker regretted the recrudescence of plague in Poona, which threatened to render the present cricket competition of the schools incomplete, as plague last year had frustrated the formation of the Association which was based on the lines of the Bombay Presidency Athletic Association, instituted six years ago and which was now in a flourishing state. The speaker also congratulated the Association in obtaining General Burnett and Mr. Aston as its vice-presidents, who would help its furtherance greatly He trusted that the scourge of plague, which has four years been in the Presidency would finally disappear.

Mr. Mayne read the minutes of the proceedings of the meetings, and thanked his Excellency presiding.

His Excellency shortly addressed the meeting, expressing the great pleasure he felt in being present at the meeting of the Association, which would greatly benefit school-boys and masters. He trusted that the scope of the Association's work would not be confined to cricket only, but embrace sports and games in all its branches. He complimented the Association in getting the co-operation of General Burnett who, if he was as keen in the work of the Association as he was in combatting plague in the Cantonment, would do much good.

During the meeting a letter to Mr. Framjee Patel from Lord Harris was read, in which his Lordship expressed his pleasure at the work of the Athletic Association in Bombay and eulogised the good lessons that sound knowledge of cricket inculcated. The meeting then terminated.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

Michael White, Private, Shropshire Light Infantry, committed suicide last night, at 9 o'clock, by cutting his throat by a razor on the race-course close to his barracks. The razor has not been found, though a search was instituted for it. The deceased was twenty-four years of age and had put in four years' service. He was a quiet, inoffensive man and a good player at football.

PLAGUE IN POONA CITY.

About 64 fresh cases and 47 deaths are recorded, the total mortality being 63.

HONOURS FOR A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

Sir Andrew Wingate, Commissioner, Central Division, presented a sanad to Mr. Balaji Martand Kengarlekar, conferring on him the title of Rao Bahadur for services rendered to the Municipality of Baramati during famine and plague.

CROP PROSPECTS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

Crop telegrams issued to-day show that prospects continue to be generally favourable, especially in the Punjab, where the recent rain has enabled sowings for the spring crops to commence. Food-grain prices are falling, but are still very high. More rain is wanted in the Deccan, while parts of the North-Western Provinces are crying out for a break. The feature of the weather of the past week has been the unusual prolongation of rainfall in Northern India and its remarkable determination to the west of the North-West Provinces and east of the Punjab. It has largely exceeded the normal in Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, and slightly exceeded in Rajputana. On the other hand over the Peninsula the rainfall has been lighter than usual.

MISSIONARIES AND THE FAMINE.

TWO MORE VICTIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The death of yet another missionary from the after-effects of strain of famine work in the Bhil country is reported, the deceased being Mrs. Steele, wife of the Secretary of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Ahmedabad. The Rev. Mr. Rhodes also has broken down from dysentery and has been sent in to Ahmedabad.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Of the fifty Sandhurst Cadets recently gazetted to the Unattached List, the following are posted to Bombay :—Second-Lieutenants Rind, Coates, Goad, White, Ashfield and Hathornthwaite.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Barnes, Governor-General's Agent, Baluchistan, is granted two months' leave from 4th October, Mr. E. G. Colvin temporarily officiating.

Major R. Shore, I.M.S., from leave, is posted Civil Surgeon at Quetta.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fernandez, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is granted fourteen months' furlough, Mr. Smythies acting.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander K. V. Bacon is permitted to retire.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Evans, I.M.S., is posted permanently to Bombay.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Special registers are prescribed for factories manufacturing hosiery and other wearing apparel.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rose, Engineer-in-Chief, Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway, is granted two years' furlough.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following Indian Medical Service officers are posted to military employ :—Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Swaine, Majors K. C. Sanjana, H. M. Hakim, R. H. Mistri, A. O'Hara, U. N. Mukerjee, J. R. Adie, G. B. French, J. Garvie, K. Prasad, G. N. Rodgers, F. O. Pereira, Captains S. E. Prall, E. V. Hugo, G. T. Birdwood, C. Thompson, W. D. Hayward, J. Stephens, H. A. Hooten, A. R. Cochrane, J. M. Crawford, J. S. Lumsden, R. K. Mitter, H. A. Smith, D. R. Green, P. O. Gabbett, C. Milne, R. R. Chatterton, T. V. Lungston, T. Stoiart, E. S. Peak, E. C. Macleod, H. M. Moore, C. J. Robertson-Milne, A. F. Stevens, E. M. Illington, H. F. Knapton, C. B. Harrison, T. B. Kelly, and A. H. Price.

THE FLOODS IN CALCUTTA.

THE present state of affairs in Calcutta is undoubtedly a very serious one. In the northern part of the town yesterday (Thursday) morning the floods had begun to subside, the rains having stopped for an hour or two. The effect of this was seen in the most deeply flooded portions of the city, when about midday the mean depth of the water had gone down by about a foot. The Municipal executive have done their best in the face of this unprecedented crisis. They have opened five penstocks into the canal and four into the Hughli, and these outlets have undoubtedly done a prodigious amount of good. But the most serious feature of the situation is the height of the water in the canal and river. This fact coupled with the tremendous rainfall of the last three days—14 1-2 inches on Wednesday, 11 on Thursday, probably not far from ten yesterday—threatens to tie the hands of the authorities, and putting aside the consequent danger of floods which will carry a large part of the city bodily away, it is now impossible to say how long it will take to run off the water. In another column one correspondent draws attention to the problem of dealing with the sickness and suffering which must be faced as soon the flood subsides in earnest—a problem which must become more acute and difficult with every hour that the rain continues. It is pleasing to notice the many instances of public spirit and philanthropy which the catastrophe has called forth. But for these it is appalling to contemplate what would have appeared to the dwellers in the submerged huts in the Machooa Bazaar neighbourhood. Our information points to whole villages being deserted. Where the inhabitants would have fled to but for the prompt and kindly assistance held out to them close at hand it is difficult to see. While the floods are at their worst in and immediately around Calcutta they also extend for a long distance up the Eastern Bengal Railway line. Fortunately no breaches of the line have yet occurred, but we must not be surprised to hear of them. There is a certain humour in the latest weather report, which says that "weather is of ordinary monsoon character at present." It is, however consolatory to read that there are indications of the establishment of high pressure in the north of the province, and "the consequent commencement of a retreat of the monsoon current." It is no exaggeration to say that the conditions in Calcutta during the greater part of this week have partially paralyzed business of every kind. Apart from the difficuly experienced by principals in getting about the city a large number of native employees have been vacompletely flooded out and their places have been vacant for days. The Aryan brother is never so highly appreciated as at times like these—if that is any consolation to him.—"Englishman."

THE LATE MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

THE "Times" of September 7 contains the following :—A telegram has been received from India announcing the death of Mr. Grattan Geary, editor and proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette." Mr. Geary had lived in India many years, and before acquiring the "Bombay Gazette" was the editor of the "Times of India." He was the author of the work entitled "Through Asiatic Turkey : A Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorous," which was published in London in 1878 and dedicated to Sir Richard Temple, the then Governor of Bombay. In this book he described in an interesting manner his journey on horseback through Asiatic Turkey. Mr. Geary took a leading part in Bombay local matters and was at one time chairman of the corporation. In home politic he was a Liberal and aspired to a seat in Parliament. When on a visit to England in 1892 he was invited to become a candidate for an important constituency in the north of England, and had intended to accept the invitation when urgent affairs recalled him to Bombay. He was an able writer and indefatigable worker, and exerted no little influence on public events in India.

The "Morning Post," "Standard," "Daily News," "Daily Telegraph," "Daily Chronicle," "Daily Graphic" and "Manchester Guardian" also publish appreciative references.

The London correspondent of the "English Mail," writes :—"The news of the death of Mr. Grattan Geary was heard with regret by many of the older members of the Fleet Street Republic, for he had attained a considerable position in the London Press world as a "free lance" long before he took service on "The Times of India" under the *regime* of General Nassau Lees. Mr. Geary was a "new journalist" years before "New Journalism" became the affectation of juvenile scribblers and inventors of news in London, and his bright, incisive, not to say mordant, style in journalistic controversy is still remembered in connexion with his editorship of a local journal in Eastern London, though full thirty years have passed since those days of stress and storm."

SERGEANT R. WALSH, P.W.D., Rangoon, is charged with enticing away a young European lady under age from her lawful guardianship. He was arrested by Constable Smith at Kambay on Monday afternoon. The young lady in question was also found with him. The case has been fixed for September 26th.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

20TH HUSSARS *VS.* ROYAL IRISH.

THE last game in the first round in the Rovers Cup took place on Saturday before a splendid attendance. This may be accounted for owing to the meeting of the Royal Irish, last year's winners of the tournament, and the 20th Hussars, who have twice previously appeared in the semi-finals in this competition. The teams were as follows :—

20th Hussars—Neal, goal ; Kelly and Potts, backs ; Lonergan, Quinn and Champion, half-backs ; Lieut. Furber, Goyle, Conran, Rox and Plunkett, forwards.

Royal Irish—Rourke, goal ; Shergold and Davis, backs ; Bright, Taylor and Sendalls, half-backs ; Castle, Simpson, Cheeseman, Docherty and Clure, forwards.

Referee—Capt. Mayne, R.A.

The Irish were the quicker on the ball after it had been set in motion, but both teams showed a tendency to wildness. The ball came down the field at the toes of Rox and Plunkett, and after going behind the Irish had to concede a corner. The kick was well placed but the Irish custodian got it away, and a few seconds afterwards he again smartly cleared. Play was removed to the Hussars' ground, where Cheeseman and Docherty did some good work, but Castle spoiled the effort by an erratic shot. Sendalls stopped Plunkett when he appeared dangerous, and Docherty returned to the attack, but owing to the care with which Kelley and Lonergan watched his efforts he was unable to do much, beyond keeping the ball in a position, which momentarily threatened danger to the Hussars' goal. Quinn was very active, although he found it difficult to maintain an upright position gave the ball to Conran, and he and Rox and Plunkett made a fine run up the field, Rox putting in a hot shot, which however Rourke disposed of. The play was very even up to the whistle sounding half-time when no score had resulted.

The second half of the game was played at a fast pace and was more exciting. After the recommencement, the Irish pressed and Neal effected some excellent saves, two shots coming from Clure and Bright being difficult to stop. Quinn got the ball and accurately passed it to Goyle, who gave it to Furber. The latter sent the ball right across the mouth of the goal, but Rox and Conran both missed the easiest of chances. Two free kicks were given against the Cavalrymen, but their goal remained intact. The play was not particularly good on either side, but during a scrimmage one of the Hussars' forwards headed through. The Irish played up with tremendous energy, and the last ten minutes of the game was occupied in bombarding the Hussars' goal ; several easy chances of scoring were missed, but the goal-keeper deserves great credit for the smartness of his work between the posts. No other point was scored, and the Hussars won by one goal to the Royal Irish nil.

At the conclusion of Saturday evening's game, the captain of the Royal Irish team lodged a protest with the secretary of the Tournament against two decisions of the referee and the undue interference of the linesman of the opposing team. The points raised were considered by the committee of the Rovers Club, who decided to disallow the protest.

The first match of the second round will be played this evening between the Shropshire L. I. and the Royal Artillery, Colaba. (Kick-off at 4-45 p.m.

MR. G. A. BARNETT.

BOMBAY lost an old and useful citizen in Mr. G. A. Barnett, C. I. E., late Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who finally left for Europe by last Saturday's mail steamer. The ability and integrity with which he had, for nearly a quarter of a century, discharged the duties of his responsible office had entitled him to the respect and esteem of the general public, while his kindness and courtesy gained him the good-will and affection of all who had come in contact with him. Mr. Barnett first arrived in Bombay in January 1861 as Assistant Accountant in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and soon gained the good opinion of the then Agent Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, who promoted him to the post of Auditor of the Company. Mr. Barnett enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best accountants in the country and his extraordinary talent for figures did not fail to attract the notice of the Home Board. The good work he was able to do during a period of about fifteen years had raised him in the estimation of the Board, so that, on the retirement of Mr. Le Mesurier, from the office of Agent in February, 1877, Mr. Barnett was appointed to act as Agent, being confirmed in the appointment four months later—an appointment the duties of which he continued to perform for a period of about twenty-three years with marked success and to the entire satisfaction of the Home Board. In August, 1877, Mr. Barnett was nominated to the post of honorary Colonel of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and was in 1896 awarded the Volunteer decoration for long service as an honorary colonel. He had the honour of receiving his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Victoria Terminus, on the Prince's departure from Bombay on his tour up-country in 1875. Mr. Barnett did special good service to the Company in times of extraordinary difficulty during the prevalence of famine and plague. He provided great facilities for Government in the conveyance of grain to the famine-stricken districts and also in the conveyance of troop trains from one station to another, to meet the exigencies of the military department. In recognition of those services Government conferred upon him the title of C. I. E. on the 1st January, 1886. The development which the railway line had undergone since Mr. Barnett joined the service thirty-nine years ago had been extraordinary. Both the Bhore Ghaut and Thull Ghaut Inclines were executed subsequently, and led to an extensive development of the Company's traffic. About the time of his arrival the Company's earnings were scarcely twenty lakhs a year ; but in 1891, which was a record year, he had the satisfaction to see them mount up to 234 lakhs. As a citizen Mr. Barnett passed a quiet, but very useful life. He gave the benefit of his long experience and administrative talents to the Municipality, to the Port Trust, and to the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Municipal Corporation from 1873 to 1877, and although he took no prominent part in the debates, his counsels were of great value. As a member of the Town Council, his services were equally valuable. His co-operation on the committee of the Chamber of Commerce since 1878 proved of considerable weight ; while his presence on the board of the Port Trustees, as a representative of the Chamber, was highly appreciated. Last year Government conferred upon Mr. Barnett the distinction of High Sheriff of Bombay.

ARREST OF BOMBAY VISITORS TO DAMAUN.

AT noon (Friday 21st) the Administrator of Damaun, Mr. Spinola, under the orders of the Goa government, accompanied by a few soldiers, proceeded to the respective lodgings, situate on the Marine Road at Lower Damaun, of Messrs. Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, Banaji Framji Munshi and Homi N. A. Wadia, and arrested them to their great surprise and took them before his Excellency the Governor at Upper Damaun who informed them that he was merely executing the orders of the Supreme (Goa) Government in causing them to be arrested and that he would telegraph their arrest, and await police officers from Bombay to whom they would be handed over. The fourth person who was wanted, Mr. PremjiKessowji, could not be found until later in the day, when he too was taken before the Governor and in the evening all the fourwere lodged in the Damaun jail, pending further orders. It may be mentioned that along with the abovenamed three Parsis, a fourth Mr. Kaikhusroo Khershedji Nariman, who has been in Damaun for the last six months, was taken up by the Administrator before the Governor, who being unable to find his name mentioned in the requisition received from Goa, liberated him on his procuring a surety in the sum of rupees one thousand and binding himself not to leaveDamaun for a month. —Mr. Francis Moniz, who, since the arrival of the new Judge has been relieved of his judicial functions and has recommenced to practise as an Advocate, was at once retained on behalf of Mr. Homi Wadia, and under his advice, telegrams have been sent to the authorities in Goa and Lisbon protesting against the arrest.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

THE annexation of the Transvaal and the particular reasons that may have induced Lord Roberts to have taken that step at the present moment have been the subject of much speculation ; but everything connected with South Africa is for the time being overshadowed by the Peking imbroglio. We are still without any definite news of the intentions of the majority of the Powers, but Lord Salisbury is coming back and we shall probably know long before this letter reaches Bombay, whether Russia has once more been allowed to have her own way. Of one thing we are left in no doubt. The consensus of opinion not only in England but in every country of Europe save Russia is that the unexpected move on the part of the Tsar's Government is to say the least premature. No doubt we shall have to come away from Peking some time, but why this haste on the part of Russia, except as her enemies say, that her object is to curry favour with the Celestials in order to smooth the way for future operations of a kind with which we are too familiar. One theory which finds favour in some quarters is that the principal motive is to pay out the Kaiser for his celebrated Cassel speech in which he attributed the selection of Count von Waldersee to be commander—in the Viceroyalty of Chi-li—to the initiative of the Tsar. M. de Blowitz quotes his convenient diplomatist of high position as saying that when Nicholas II. was informed of that speech, and had pointed out to him the painful impression which it was bound to produce in France, he explained what his attitude had really been, and how far he had been from taking the formal initiative attributed to him by William II. Yet it was naturally out of the question to contradict the latter or even to state the real truth of the matter. A means was sought, therefore, of correcting the impression produced by the German Emperor's praise, and at the same time for saving France from the hard necessity of placing her soldiers under the orders of a German. M. de Blowitz's diplomatist goes on to say :—"It was known also that the United States were much dissatisfied with the prospect that their contingent would have to march under German orders—you may have noted the phrase in which the Americans announce that the peace negotiations should already have been opened at the moment of Count von Waldersee's arrival. If you compare the Russian proposal for the evacuation of Peking with the American for beginning negotiations before the Field-Marshal's arrival, and if you add the prompt adhesion of France addressed to the United States, you have the complete key of the Russo-American mystery, and will immediately understand that the main point in view is the frustration of the German Emperor's schemes, the realization of which was to be ensured by Count von Waldersee's chief command." It has been assumed and even stated that when Russia addressed herself to the United States she did so with the compliance of France. That seems very likely but, on the other hand, it is stated that the Government at Washington were approached before the authorities at the Quai d'Orsay knew what was in the wind, and there are some who find in the exceptional cordiality of the Tsar's letter to his "very dear and great friend," President Loubet, a sort of balm for the wounded feelings of the "great and allied nation," whose devotion is repaid by flowery compliments and apparently by nothing else.

A PROPOSED LIBERAL REUNION RALLY AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

For a time during the past two or three weeks, it has seemed as if there might have been a coming together of some Liberal-Unionists and those who remained in the Liberal Home Rule camp. Mr. Courtney has made distinct overtures to his whilom friends in the Bodmin division of Cornwall to take him back and adopt him as the official Liberal candidate. He pleaded that he had differed from his friends only on the Home Rule question—which is not quite the case. Though he has been a thorn in the side of the Government on not a few occasions, there have not been wanting clear indications that his hold upon principles, which many Liberals consider important, was not specially perceptible. However, be all this as it may, Mr. Courtney had better have held aloof. The representative Liberals of the division in council assembled would have none of him, not even to the extent of allowing him to address them in competition with Mr. Alderman Snape, once a Lancashire Member, and now an aspirant for Cornish honours. A less notable man in himself, but as the eldest son of John Bright, Mr. John Albert Bright, one of the seceders with his father from the Liberal flock, has also elicited interest in the same connection with Mr. Courtney. But he stands on a different footing. He returns to the party, if he return, ready to fall into line—Home Rule excepted. It looks as though, so far as he is concerned, peace will be made and reunion follow. Mr. John Albert Bright was the only one of the three sons of Mr. John Bright, who accompanied his father in his retirement from the political cause and party, for which and for whom he had done so much. Amongst the comparatively small band of Liberals which seems likely to appear in the new Parliament, Mr. J. A. Bright, as member for the Monmouth boroughs, will, probably, be one. As for any reunion between Liberal-Unionists and Liberals, those who count upon this taking place will make durable ropes from sand and obtain sunbeams from cucumbers. The public men amongst the Liberal Unionists do not want to go back to their old camp and their old friends. As for the voters, a certain number, not sufficient to have an appreciable effect upon the result, will go back to the Liberal polling-booths. But in making a forecast as to the probable result of the now not-distant contest, nobody need make any great allowance for a rally of Liberal-Unionists and Liberals. It is curious how feeling changes from day to day about the probable date of the coming struggle and changes for no appreciable reason. Less than a week ago the indications were all in favour of October, but to-day why I cannot say a subsequent date seems to some of us rather more probable. To-morrow we shall, perhaps, all be saying again that the Dissolution is sure to take place next month. As to the selection of candidates for the coming fray the cry is still they come and each day the "election intelligence" in the newspapers becomes longer. On the other hand another significant sign, though of a different character, is the rather numerous withdrawals of gentlemen who for a long time past have been coquetting with Liberal Associations in different parts of the Kingdom. Some at all events of these retirements are due to the notion that the Government are going to have an even bigger majority than in 1895. My own opinion, for what it may be worth, is that the numerical strength of the Unionists will in the new Parliament not be so big as at the present, but this I know is not the popular notion, and I hear that in one great city in the North which returns seven members, all of whom in 1885 were Liberals, it is considered doubtful if more than one will be elected this time. The despondent way in which Liberals generally refer to their chances is certainly not the way to win a victory ; but there are some Liberals who candidly say that they do not want to win. They argue that the Ministry responsible for the South African difficulties, assuming that they are responsible, should be left to settle matters and particularly to introduce—no very pleasant task—the next Budget.

THE HOSPITALS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Justice Romer and his colleagues are most industriously pursuing their enquiries in South Africa. Judging from the telegrams sent home, the Commissioners have a difficult task before them. The evidence is most conflicting, but, on the whole, I think that it tends to show that Mr. Burdett-Coutts, in some instances, drew large conclusions from small premises. Undoubtedly there was a breakdown of administrative and other arrangements, and it is clear the result of the enquiry will or ought to be to lead to considerable reforms and the avoidance of like ill consequences in the future. But no one will be hanged, for the very good reason, that no one, of set purpose, was responsible for the confusion which ensued. There is some entertainment

in the situation. It is provided by Mrs. Dick Chamberlain, widow of the elder brother of the Colonial Secretary. Mrs. Chamberlain is a daughter of Sir John Swinburn, a very strong Radical, and at the time the marriage was thought to be rather a good thing, as being calculated to bring such a recalcitrant Radical and his daughter into the Unionist fold. Mr. Chamberlain now refers to the lady in the most distant manner—"a relative by marriage." Mrs. Chamberlain was compelled to leave South Africa before the Commission arrived. So she formulated a series of charges of a portentous character, which, she declared, she wanted an opportunity, on their return to England, to prove. She most obligingly gave her address, ("My permanent address, in London is—Mrs. Dick Chamberlain, 24, Wilton St., Grosvenor Place, S. W.") so that Lord Romer will have no excuse for not calling her to substantiate what she has said. The subjects which she wishes to touch upon in her evidence are :—

1. The incapacity as administrators of the army doctors.
2. The inadequacy of the nursing staff.
3. The insufficiency of necessary appliances.
4. The dirt and disorder consequent on bad administration.
5. The absence of efficient supervision of the cooking and feeding of patients, both officers and men.
6. The insufficient feeding of convalescents.
7. The neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions.
8. The determination of the army doctors in charge of the hospital not to avail themselves of the means within their reach to remedy defects and make good deficiencies.
9. The absence of efficient inspection by the military as distinguished from the medical authorities, or by any qualified sanitary inspector.
10. The reckless manner in which doctors of unsteady habits were selected to take charge of invalids returning home on transport.
11. The manner, amounting to intimidation, in which complaints were received.
12. The opposition of army doctors to measures for the amusement and healthy occupation of convalescents and wounded men, and the bad effects of the enforced and unnecessary idleness.
13. The want of discipline amongst the officers' servants and orderlies.

AN ATTEMPT TO CREATE AN ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Amid the almost ostentatious neglect of the Paris Exhibition by English people, and made the more notable by the very fact of the annual assembling of the British Chambers of Commerce in a part of the Exhibition building, which is a circumstance of no little significance. Indeed, it is a step which deserves the highest praise. Just now on both sides of the Channel, there seems a lamentable want of common-sense, if good relations are to exist between the countries. If malevolent Nationalists, by cartoon and article, say malignant things about England, really, however, doing themselves most harm, we on our side are not so wise as we might be. One of the most popular of our novelists has running through a widely-circulated magazine a story which describes the French authorities, while professing the greatest friendship for this country, being actually engaged in making a tunnel from Calais to Dover with intent upon the Queen's realm. As all this is pure imagining on the part of the story-teller and, as it really works mischief, it becomes a question how far a literary man ought to employ his abilities in such a direction. However, to return to the visit of the British "Commercials" to Paris. They have, as their leader, Lord Avebury (in which title is disguised the familiar Sir John Lubbock), and were feted in the Gare Maritime Restaurant, known to every "overland" Anglo-Indian traveller, with great heartiness by the Calais merchants, the president making his speech in very good English. In Paris itself, Governmental and business chiefs vie with each other to give "eclat" to the visit, both from the business and pleasure point of view. By focussing national attention on so representative a body from "a nation of shopkeepers," the British Association of Chambers of Commerce are doing both nations a great service. It will give a fillip to the closing weeks of the Exhibition, but it has come too late to be the occasion of causing any appreciable number of Britishers to cross the Channel. So far as I can learn, and I am satisfied I have obtained my knowledge from a trustworthy quarter, the credit for the inception of the idea and for the carrying it to success, is due to Mr. Thomas Barclay, L.L.D., probably the leading legal practitioner in the British Colony in Paris. Mr. Barclay was for some years one of the correspondents of the "Times" in Paris, and has ever been busy in labouring to bring about a good understanding between the two countries. He is a high authority on international law and one of the magnates among Oxford examiners in the most difficult subjects taught in the University. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and if he should not receive recognition in the next new year or Birthday Lists, it will not be because he has not merited well of his country, but because our rulers are deficient in a due sense of what is owing by them to those who minimise the differences between two such neighbouring peoples as the French and the English. At a banquet given yesterday, Sir Albert Rollit excited much merriment by a description of French hospitality, his illustration being much up to date. It was, he said, "a restaurant roulant," a metaphor suggested by the rolling platform. Adequately to express his feelings and those of the ladies, he had to borrow from the wealth of Shakespeare, and say, "We can no other answer make, but thanks, and thanks and ever thanks." The papers to-day are full of particulars as to the trade between France and England, which, in its totality on both sides, nearly amounts to the trade to and fro between England on the one hand and India and China on the other.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

A telegram from Simla in yesterday's "Times" contains the following passage :—"A large quantity of ammunition, cordite and war material will reach India shortly." It is added that arrangements are being completed for the manufacture of "material" generally, and cordite in particular, so that India may become self-supporting in such necessaries. Has this message come in the ordinary way of business? Is it a coincidence? Or, is there the relation of cause and effect between the telegram and the letter, which appeared in last Saturday's "Times"? The letter, entitled: "Our Armaments in India" is, perhaps, the most alarmist communication of the kind which the journal, probably, has ever published. As, no doubt, you will republish it, I will only refer to it generally. An anonymous writer, building on the foundation laid by "An Indian Officer" on the 21st of August to which I drew attention at the time, animadverts upon our "absolute unpreparedness for a great war in defence of our Empire in India." We are so badly off in this respect that the writer does not consider we could successfully go through a single campaign against a thoroughly equipped enemy, that India would be easily conquered and that "in our own islands we should probably find our guns outclassed by those brought against us—unless the enemy decided to starve us out." There is more than a column of this alarming phraseology, which, it is quite certain, would not have found publication where it does, unless good ground existed for its utterance. I suppose the Navy League has done some good in keeping our Lords of the Admiralty up to the mark. Anyhow, it is such a League as that for India, which this writer desires, when he says :—"We want a 'National' 'Patriotic,' or 'Empire' League to bring and keep, these matters constantly before the public, and to keep up such pressure upon the Government whether Conservative or Radical, as would effectually prevent their ever again sacrificing the vital interests of the Empire to 'red-tape.'" Concludes the correspondent : "God grant it may not now be too late."

FRENCH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOATS.

There has been a good deal of ill-suppressed excitement and annoyance in many quarters at every intimation, which has appeared, of the success of the United States submarine "Holland," the French half-a-score of similar boats, and those belonging to the Russian Navy. On our side we have nothing, and, apparently, are not trying to get anything of the kind. Mr Goschen, when appealed to in the House of Commons, rather pooh-poohed the idea that anything much could be done by submarines, and added that if the new boats were to become really useful, he preferred something that would destroy them. The first Lord of the Admiralty has now his chance. A Tasmanian, Mr. J. E. Howard, is now in London, and claims that he has invented a submarine boat, which is, in every respect, more expert than the best now existing, and which can circle round them, get above them, or beneath them, almost as a greyhound might circle about a tortoise. Mr. Howard claims to be able to attack a warship with deadly certainty, and no risk to the attacking boat; to navigate under water with accuracy; and, lastly, to defend the boat under any conditions, and to attack the destroying similar craft without much chance of receiving hurt. The chief value of the invention is said to lie in the method of striking, which would be made vertically against the bottom, where no possible protection can come. A vertical blow of this kind is calculated to have three times the strength of a side blow, owing to the pressure of the water. It is asserted that the French Government has approached the inventor, and offered to pay his passage to interview the Minister of Marine, and the Germans and Japanese are cultivating an acquaintance. The "Daily Express," from which I take the above particulars, says that Mr. Howard is a nautical engineer and shipwright, whose father served in the Royal Navy, and was afterwards employed on coast-guard service round the cliffs of Kent. If there be anything in this, it may be hoped that our admiralty will not lose the chance of getting it. In the present satisfactory state of colonial opinion towards the Mother-country and the Empire, as a whole, it is not likely that Mr. Howard will be too easily persuaded by the foreigner to let him have what appears to be a most valuable new weapon in warfare.

THE PLAGUE IN BRITAIN.

Our experience of the plague has been almost of the historically ideal kind—happy is the country which has no history. If only Bombay could have been one-fiftieth part as fortunate! For the first time since 1665 the dreaded sickness has appeared in the United Kingdom. Glasgow has experienced the hated epidemic, and even now Glasgow is free of all new cases. Your unhappy experience in Bombay has not been thrown away on our sanitary officials, with the consequence that when, in a very insanitary quarter of the great Scottish port the disease manifested itself, the local authorities were ready for it and, as has been proved, able for the time being at all events to overcome it. That plague would ever again visit our shores was beyond the expectation of any one, even of our Parliamentary sages, who are supposed never to miss anything. This is seen in the fact that when eleven years ago, the Infectious Diseases Notification Act was passed, plague was not included in the list of diseases. What is most surprising in the circuit of the epidemic round the world is that it should have fastened itself so strongly in Sydney. If plague be a disease of dirt and of nothing else, surely it might have been kept away from the breezy heights and wonderful salubrity of the capital of New South Wales. Our medical men are not too easy in their minds now that plague has once manifested itself within our borders, and sanitary officers at head-quarters, and at all our chief ports, have hurried back from their holidays so as to be ready to do everything, which may be necessary, to prevent the plague microbe from finding a footing. A word of warning was given to them two and half years ago by the late Sir Richard Thorne Thorne. Speaking in the discussion on the paper read by Mr. Herbert Birdwood before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts Sir R. Thorne Thorne referred to the fact that when in 1896 plague was brought into the port of London by three vessels it was as much as the newspapers would do to devote two lines to the subject. This he explained by saying that the people of England believe that we have removed the conditions which enable these "foreign infections" to grow if they are imported. He feared he significantly added that they are "too credulous," though as he rightly says it is on these lines that we have abolished quarantine, and it is on this basis that all English sanitary administration has proceeded.

For more than one thousand years Europe was subject to frequent visitations of plague and only in the later decennials of two hundred years ago was its hold relaxed. Scandinavia was the first country to shake itself free, then followed Ireland, and after that the United Kingdom. Gradually, but surely, it was pushed backwards, and ever more backward, until its only European habitat was in the lands ruled by the Turk, of whom it was remarked that no grass grew where his hordes marched, and that plague was always in attendance on his subjects. Now and again sporadic attacks threatened Western Europe, but no serious epidemic prevailed. While, however, the medical authorities make the boast that the British Isles have been free from the plague for two hundred and thirty years, I cannot help thinking that an exact diagnosis of typhus, and especially black typhus, which was an accompaniment of insanitariness within the memory of some now living, would show it to be nearly allied to the bubonic terror.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The will of the late Mr. Anthony Morrison, once a popular and respected member of the Bombay commercial community, has been proved, the value of the estate being £25,328. To each of his executors Mr. James Greig of Abchurch Lane in the City and Mr. John Lumsden of Dublin he left £1,000. He also made the following bequests :—£2,000 to Bella Greig; £1,000 on trust for Anne Morrison for life and then to Sarah Jane Morrison; £1,000 to Winifred Greig and £500 each to Charles Merwyn Huson and Arthur E. Marrow. The residue of his property he has left to his uncle John Morrison.

Irish readers will be interested to learn that the "Irish Independent," which was started at the time of the Nationalist split as the organ of the Parnellites has been amalgamated with Mr. Tim Healy's paper the "Daily Nation." This is one outcome of the recent reunion, or rather partial reunion of the Irish parties, but the O'Brienites and Dillonites are apparently chagrined that the "Independent" was not absorbed by their special paper the "Freeman's Journal." In making its profession of faith the "Irish Daily Independent" and "Daily Nation"—to give its full title—while declaring its unwavering adherence to Home Rule takes a somewhat new departure in declaring its intention to support all measures calculated to improve the material condition of Ireland by whomsoever such measures are proposed. One feature of the "Independent" was its defiance of the clergy; the "Nation," on the other hand, has always upheld the claims of the priesthood to exercise a prominent influence in politics. The fusion of the two papers does away with one of the strange phases of the Irish movement that grew up out of the quarrel over the grave of Charles Stewart Parnell.

I am glad to hear that the wound received by Major W. R. Birdwood in the pursuit after Machadodorp turns out to be less serious than appeared from the official notifications. Fortunately the spot struck by the bullet was below the knee and Major Birdwood according to latest accounts was doing very well.

Many stories are being told to show that Lord Kitchener's relations with Lord Roberts are not exactly of the most cordial character. "Please understand, Lord Kitchener, that I command this army. You will be good enough to issue no orders but those you receive from me." These words according to Major Arthur Griffiths were addressed to his Chief of the Staff by the Field-Marshal when an order the former had given was appealled against by General Kelly-Kenny.

Mr. Charles Williams who is a Wolseley man and likes Lord Roberts no more than Lord Kitchener, writes as follows with reference to Sir Redvers Buller's defence in Tuesday's "Times" of his principal medical officers :—"We have pointed out from the first that Buller looked after his sick men, as far as hospitals were concerned, just as he looked after his hale men in seeing they had a sufficiency to eat and drink. We have also pointed out that the apologists of the scandalous state of things on the Bloemfontein line were trying to ride off under cover of the reputation justly acquired by the Natal hospitals, a reputation which is, in point of fact, the most complete stultification of Lord Roberts's staff. If it were possible to look after the sick and wounded so well as was done in Natal, it was evidently possible to look after them as well on the line for which the Field-Marshal was directly responsible. Buller, however, seems unintentionally to lend a hand to those who seek to hide their own misconduct by lumping all the hospitals together, when he incidentally defends the Royal Army Medical Corps against all attacks upon its senior officers. The fact is that they are, like other officers, very much what their executive chiefs make them. Buller would deny them nothing it was possible to obtain by effort and energy; Kitchener would do nothing for them if he could get up a few tons of shells or ammunition boxes, for, with him, medical stores must always wait. However, things may have been a little better after Kroonstad, as Kitchener has only been nominally Chief of the Staff since then, as his nose was put out of joint first by Paardeberg, secondly, by family arrangements, and, consequently, by a lot of Indian officers who are expected to swamp Pall Mall between All Saints' Day and New Year's Day.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Earl of Portarlington; Major-General R. H. Truell, C.B.; Major-General John Malone Sexton, Indian Staff Corps; Colonel George C. Henry, R.A.; Mr. Peter McLagan, formerly a well-known Liberal Member of Parliament; the Rev. John Gorton, a retired Chaplain, who will be remembered in the Southern Presidency as an esteemed Archdeacon of Madras.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 7TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, with English mails of 7th September, arrived in Bombay harbour at daylight on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Adamson Mr and Mrs T and 2 infants	Gregory 2nd Lt K
Alexander Mr and Miss L	Hannay Mrs and infant
Arnott 2nd Lt R	Houston 2nd Lt W
Angus Mrs and Miss	Hamilton 2nd Lt W
Agnew Mr	Heab 2nd Lt G
Baker Mr and Mrs W H	Holmes Mr W D and Mrs
Miss child and infant	Hughes Capt G S
Barlow Mr	Lapsley Lt W
Browne Lt P	Ingben 2nd Lt W
Bassett 2nd Lt J	Joakin 2nd Lt S
Bate 2nd Lt T	Joyce 2nd Lt L
Bartholomew 2nd Lt A	Johnston 2nd Lt L
Bukhart 2nd Lt	Knowles 2nd Lt G
Bond 2nd Lt E	Long Mr H P
Beaver 2nd Lt M	Lakeman Asst Engr
Bramley Mrs	Lawrence 2nd Lt H
Baff Mrs	Lyons 2nd Lt C
Colley Mr A T	Michan Miss
Coppinger 2nd Lt W	McMillan Mr
Chalmers 2nd Lt A	McIlvie Lt J
Chichester 2nd Lt A	Machu 2nd Lt H
Conseus 2nd Lt C	McCreedy 2nd Lt H
Cates Mrs W J	May Mr J
Deas 2nd Lt J	Nelson 2nd Lt H
Downs Mrs and infant	Normabell 2nd Lt H
Dickinson 2nd Lt W	Nelson 2nd Lt C
Drake 2nd Lt R	Norman Mr C A and Mrs
Dwyer Mr J M, Mrs and two children	Oldfield Mr H M
Egerton 2nd Lt S	Oxley 2nd Lt J
Evans 2nd Lt H	Parker Mrs
Edward Lt C V	Pritchard Mr
Fox Mr Mrs and child	Pulley 2nd Lt C
Fearnley Mr	Paynter 2nd Lt W
Forbes 2nd Lt R A	Porter 2nd Lt L
Farran 2nd Lt G	Paul 2nd Lt W
Ford 2nd Lt C	Pritchard 2nd Lt E
Fraser 2nd Lt T	Robertson Mr
Farquhar 2nd Lt W	Ramsden 2nd Lt J
Graham Mr J	Sergeant Mrs and infant
Good 2nd Lt J	Toppin 2nd Lt S
Grieve 2nd Lt H	Young Dr J
	Young Mrs
	Young Lt J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alpin Major W G	Leslie Mr J
Briscoe Mr G T	Marshall Mr E
Bennet Mrs Annie	Millward Mr R C
Brett Mrs C M W	Mure Mr L and Mrs
Cook Mr, Mrs and Miss	Metcalfe Mr J G
Churchill Capt F	Martin Mr G F
Chubildas Mr	Nasaki Mr
Chakravati Mr, Mrs and child	Nangle Mr N E
Chaterjee Mr	O'Donnell Mr J
Castor Major R H	Pritchard Mr
Coleman Major A	Penfound Mr A
Cohn Mr S T	Reid Mr J L
Donovan Mr C C	Russell Mr S
Ellis Mr J S A	Robarts Lt Col
Evans Major A O	Stuart Mr W B and Mrs
Emanuel Mr H	Swanston Capt
Howay Mr H	Simpson Mr T C
Hoyland Mrs	Syed Hosain
Hawtayne Major	Smith Dr D M and Mrs
Holmes Mr W C	Taylor Miss
Henderson Mr J J	Taylor Mr A M
James Mrs	Turner Mr W M
Jamieson Capt J B and Mrs	Ward Mrs J and 2 Misses
Krumbegel Mr	Waller Mr T C
Kelly Major and Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Ashman Mr A	Lowtas Lt Col
Charles Mr W	Lloyd Mrs
Dawson Mr J M	Muncherjee Khan Bahadur
Fenton Mr	Row Rajah A V Jugga
Ghosh Mr	Vanogopaul Raj

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE CHARTERED BANK.

The adjourned inquiry into the case against T. Kasava Rao Mudali and Ganapathi Chetty, in respect of a forged draft for Rs. 70,000 on the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was proceeded with on Wednesday.

Mr. A. Daly, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. H. F. Brightwell, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused were defended by Messrs. S. S. Venkataramana Iyer and S. Gurusawmi Chetty, Vakils.

When this case was recalled this afternoon, the further cross-examination of Mr. Stanley Hall by Mr. S. S. Vankataramana Iyer was proceeded with. He said that he did not know how many communications were received from the Bombay branch with reference to his draft between 31st July and 3rd August. He could not tell the exact number without any reference. Speaking from memory, there were two, both ways. On a reference to the Letter Book, witness said that there was a private letter from Madras to Bombay on the 1st August. Their might have been one or two telegrams. Any communication that they considered important would have been shown to the Deputy Commissioner of Police. He knew for certain that one letter and one telegram came from Bombay between the 31st July and the 3rd August. (Filed as exhibits for the defence.) The letter of the 3rd August came from Bombay with the description of the forger. With the exception of the information at the bottom thereof, relating to the forger as explained in the telegram, the whole of the handwriting in the description was that of Vinayak, a clerk in the Bombay branch of the Chartered Bank. Witness knew that anonymous letter was received in the office. He did not remember whether it was received on the 2nd or 3rd August. He did not remember having seen a copy of the hand-bill printed in Bombay in English and Marathi. He was not present when Mr. Miller gave the Deputy Commissioner of Police a description of S. Krishnan. He did not remember when Mr. Miller read out the description of the forger to Inspector Botha Gurusawmi Pillai. No portion whatever of the writing in the description of the forger had any resemblance to Mr. Kopke's. There were communications between his office and the Bombay office after the 3rd, and up to the 8th August. Witness searched the drawer of the first accused after he was arrested. He was within the office premises then. The Police were with him. He took the papers found in his drawer straight to Mr. Miller. Those papers might have been handed to the Police on the day after the discovery. The police did not at any time take any statement from the witness. His instructions and information might probably have been taken down by the police. He saw the Police almost every day. The letters of advice were signed sometimes by the Agent and sometimes by the witness. The Bank authorities were informed of the arrest of a man with property in connection with the case. Whether it was verbally or in writing, witness could not say. The Bank received a communication from the London Office about the forged draft by the last mail or the one before that. In connection with the case all the clerks in the office were interrogated by District Inspector Fitzpatrick, about ten days after the arrest of the first accused. The signature of the witness in the forged draft for Rs. 70,000 resembled his genuine signature. One of the peons in the Bank went by the name of Jayaram, and the payee's name in the endorsement on the back of the forged draft was Jayaram Chetty. Witness possessed no personal estate, but he had a small running account with the Chartered Bank.

At this stage further enquiry was adjourned.

CLOSE OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

The Championship competition was brought to a close on Saturday, September 1, eight counties finishing their programme. The final places are :—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per-centage
Yorkshire	28	16	0	11	16	100
Lancashire	24	13	2	11	13	76·47
Kent	22	8	4	10	4	33·33
Sussex	24	4	2	18	2	33·33
Notts	18	7	4	7	3	27·27
Warwickshire	18	3	2	13	1	20·00
Middlesex	22	9	7	6	2	12·50
Gloucestershire	22	9	7	6	2	12·50
Surrey	28	9	7	12	2	12·50
Essex	22	4	6	12	−2	−20·00
Somerset	16	4	11	1	−7	−46·66
Worcestershire	22	3	10	9	−7	−53·84
Derbyshire	18	2	7	9	−5	−55·55
Leicestershire	22	3	11	8	−8	−57·14
Hampshire	22	0	16	6	−16	−100

In the last county match of the season at the Oval last week some very sensational play was witnessed. Ranjitsinghji's record of 11 centuries in a season was equalled by Abel, who punished the Derbyshire bowling (exceptionally weak) with great severity, carrying his score to 193. He made occasionally a few bad strokes, and gave one chance to mid-off soon after passing his century, but on the whole the batting was characteristic of the man, and was really a brilliant performance.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

HOME.

The Queen and Court arrived at Balmoral on Saturday from Osborne.

The Bath Town Council, at a meeting on Tuesday, resolved to present the honorary freedom of the city to Lord Roberts.

Mr. Walter H. Erskine has been appointed Assistant Serjeant at Arms in the House of Commons in the room of the late Colonel Legge.

Sir John Bennet Lawes, who for more than 60 years has conducted important experiments in agricultural chemistry at Rothamsted, and has long held a foremost position among scientific agriculturists, died on August 31 at Rothamsted, He was in his 89th year.

The annual Meeting of the British Association opened at Bradford on Wednesday.

The Taff Vale Railway Strike has been settled.

Further cases of the Plague have occurred at Glasgow.

Police.—At the Mansion-house, on Thursday August 30, Charles Edward Goss, clerk, residing at Woodford, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing £50,610 from Parr's Bank. The prisoner admitted his guilt.

A Party of Invalided Colonial Soldiers, 43 in number, and including Australians, New Zealanders, canadians and South Africans, visited Windsor on Monday. They were entertained at the Guildhall by the mayor and members of the corporation and afterwards were shown over the Castle, the Queen's farm, and the Royal gardens.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation annexing the Transvaal. The Boers released over 1,700 British prisoners at Nooitgedacht a week ago yesterday. After evacuating Machadodorp the enemy were pursued, and were so closely pressed that they abandoned four wagons. In a message of Saturday the Commander-in-Chief states that General Buller, marching from Helvetia "en route" for Lydenburg, was encamped on the north bank of Crocodile River. The enemy's rearguard retired before him without offering resistance. In a telegram, despatched late on Monday night, Lord Roberts says that General Buller's casualties during his move towards Lydenburg were one man killed and 14 wounded. As General Buller found the enemy holding a strong position in his immediate front, which he could not turn, Lord Roberts sent a column on Monday along the direct Belfast-Dulstroom road to assist him. General Hamilton drove off a few of the enemy who opposed him, and was on Monday night at Swart kopjes. Ladybrand has been invested by the Boers, but they abandoned the siege on the approach of a relief column. The British have had a number of minor successes.

Uganda.—A Mombasa telegram says disturbances have broken out in the Uganda Protectorate, chiefly in the Nandi district. The cause of the outbreak is said to be discontent with the hut tax. Troops have been despatched to the disturbed districts.

Ashanti.—Colonel Sir J Willcocks reports successful operations.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Chinese question has entered upon a new phase. The United States Government recently addressed to its representatives in the principal European capitals and in Tokio a telgram reproducing a Note from the Russian Charge d'Affaires in Washington which protested against the reported resolution of the Admirals of the allied fleets at Taku to interdict Li Hung Chang from all communication with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival at Taku. The Note points out that all the Powers have recognized the utility of admitting Li Hung Chang's services in eventual peace negotiations, and urges that the Governments interested should issue orders countermanding the Admirals' decision. The telegram of the Washington Government goes on to say that in reply to inquiries Admiral Remey states that the Admirals agreed to write to the doyen of the Legations in Peking for instructions in case Li Hung Chang should arrive, and in the meantime not to allow him to communicate with the Chinese shore authorities. Admiral Remey dissented from the latter proposition, and the United States Government agree with the view expressed in the Russian Note, and have instructed their representative in China in that sense. On Friday important correspondence respecting China was issued by the American Government. In a despatch of the previous Wednesday the Acting Secretary of State says that the Russian Charge d'Affaires in Washington had made to him an oral statement to the effect that, as she has repeatedly declared, Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China; that she has occupied Niuchwang for military purposes, and, as soon as order is re-established, will withdraw her troops from the town; that the purpose for which the various Governments have co-operated for the relief of the Legations in Peking has been accomplished; that there is no need for the foreign representatives to remain there and Russia has directed her Minister, with his official personnel, to retire from China; that the Russian troops will likewise be withdrawn and that when the Government of China shall regain the reins of power and can furnish an authority with which the other Powers can deal, and will express a desire to enter into negotiations, the Russian Government will also name its representative. The United States Government replied to this communication in a memorandum declaring that its purposes have been and are identical with those stated by the Russian Government, and urging that it ought not to be difficult by concurrent action through negotiation to reach an amicable settlement with China whereby the treaty rights of all the Powers shall be secured, the open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for the wrongs and injuries suffered by them. The Acting Secretary procee is to enumerate the objects which the Powers have in common beyond the relief of the Legations, and says that in the opinion of his Government these objects could best be obtained by the joint occupation of Peking under a definite understanding between the Powers until the Chinese Government shall be in a position to enter into new treaties containing adequate provisions for reparation and guarantees for future protection. But the continued occupation of Peking would be ineffective to produce the desired result unless all the Powers unite therein with entire harmony of purpose. Unless there is such a general expression by the Powers in favour of the continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Russian Government and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, instructions will be given for the withdrawal of the American troops from Peking. This despatch has been communicated to the Governments concerned, with a request for early consideration.—The St. Petersburg "Government Messenger" of Saturday published the text of the circular addressed by the Foreign Minister to the other Powers, which set forth the Russian policy and proposed the evacuation of Peking. The Russian proposal has been the subject of unfavourable comment abroad, especially in Germany; and the foreign colony in China have received the intelligence with something like dismay.—A Reuter despatch of Tuesday from Shanghai says that Li Hung Chang, Yung-lu, Prince Ching, and Hsu-tung have been appointed peace commissioners by an Imperial edict, dated from Tsi-yuen-fu. The commission is radically anti-foreign.

France.—The Tsar has bestowed the Order of St. Andrew on President Loubet, who has been invested with it by the Russian Ambassador to France.

Turkey.—The Sultan's jubilee was celebrated in Constantinople on Saturday without any unforeseen incident.—*Times.*

THE PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

THE ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK.

The Press Association's Glasgow correspondent telegraphs :—From corroborative evidence it appears that the origin of the plague in Glasgow dates back to June. Towards the end of that month a woman, who lived with a blind man, and who resided on the first flat immediately above in the house where Mrs. Brogan's body was "waked," died on a Sunday, and her death was not made known until the following Thursday, when the sanitary authorities had it immediately interred. Two women residing in the tenement, who saw the body before it was coffined, declared that it was in an advanced state of decomposition. Mrs. Brogan, who died in the rooms below, was a frequent visitor to the flat above during the woman's illness. This, it is contended shows conclusively that the disease existed prior Mrs. to Brogan's death. There is no doubt that Mrs. Molloy, who attended her wake from Thistle-street, contracted the disease there, and carried it to her own family, with the result that two of her family died under it, and she and her husband, as well as others in the tenement, were taken seriously ill. When Mrs. Edson was employed twelve days afterwards to clear the flat where the woman died she found it in a deplorable state of filth. She was so overcome in her efforts to clean the place that she was taken seriously ill, and had to be removed to Belvedere Hospital, where she has remained ever since under treatment for some kind of enteric fever.

The serious effects of the bubonic outbreak on the Glasgow shipping trade are being realised. From hour to hour word of the restrictive measures adopted in foreign ports against arrivals from Glasgow are being received. The arrivals in the harbour have fallen off visibly since the official declaration of the plague.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H N McRae, CB, 45th B I	Capt C E de L Solbe, 3rd Sikh Inf
Lieut J G Lyons, 9th BI	Lieut G F F Osborne, RE
Major D M Thompson, Commt	Lieut C W Shearme, RIM
	Lieut S Craig, Commt

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt C Rattray, 20th BI, to Dec 31, 1900	Lieut W Beckford, 4th Bo I, 3 days
Lieut G J I Carmichael, 2nd M I, 2 mo	Lieut C H K Chauney, 24th, Bo I, 2 mo
Lieut H H Bury, 7th MI, 3 mo	Lieut-Col A N Rogers-Harrison, IMS, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major F C Colomb, 42nd BI	Lieut-Col G C Hall, IMS
Capt H W R Senior, 20th BI	Lieut-Col P de H Haig, IMS
Capt G H Bell, 27th BI	Lieut-Col P H Benson, IMS
Capt L C H Staniford, 38th B I	Lieut-Col E F H McSwiney, DSO 1st Lanc, Hyd Cont
Lieut F B Russell, 1st B Lancers	Major M J Tighe, DSO
Capt E H Boome, 28th MI	Capt H G Melville, IMS
Major C Tritton, 25th Bo I	Capt H J K Bamfield, IMS
Capt C M Ducat, 4th Bo Cav	Capt J Fisher, IMS
Lieut H W Stace, 2nd Bo I	Capt A J Macnab, IMS
Lieut-Col O C Radford, 4th PI	Capt G Boisragan, VC
Lieut Stirling, 4th PI	Lieut H A K Gough
Lieut L Slater, 2nd P Cav	Lieut E H Payne, ISC
Lieut-Col M S Eyre, IMS	Lieut J Watton, PWD
Lieut-Col E Bovill, IMS	Lieut C G W Hunter, RE
	Lieut G Curtis
	Surg-Gen L D Spencer, IMS

From September 3 to September 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt C S Williams, 43rd B I	Lieut-Col A Adye, S C
Lieut G R D Churchill, 19th B I	Lieut-Col S Grant, R E
Lieut J R Nuttall, 44th B I	Lieut-Col H Allison, I M S
Mr H L Eales, B Cov	Lieut-Col C S Rundle, I M S
Mr W F L Tottenham, B	Major G F Watson, Commt
Mr C B W Peily, B	Major R C Onslow, S C
Mr A Macdonell, B	Major W H Lewin, 5th Inf Hyd Cont
Mr J R Bragg, B	Capt P H Rogers, King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf
Major G Rippon, 29th M I	Capt F Webb-Ware, I S C
Capt R J R Brown, 29th M I	Capt S A C Dallas, I M S
Mr L C Swifte, Bo Cov	Lieut A B Lindsay, 2-2 Goork.
Brig-Gen S J M Fancourt, S C	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt G Lubbock, R E, B 11 mo furl	extended to Aug 3 1901
Lieut G H Sawyer, 23rd B I, 1 week	Mr J M Dwyer, B 3 mo M C
Lieut L S Browne, 38th B I, 2 days	Mr J A Devenish, B, 2 days' special leave
Mr A E Rigg, B Cov 3 mo M C	Mr T G Acres, B 3 mo extraordinary leave
Mr J J D La Touche, B Cov 5 mo furl	Mr G Elliot, B 3 mo M C
Mr H V Drake-Brockman B Cov, 3 days' furl	Mrs M W Rogers, B furl commuted to leave on M C for 11 mo
Mr R T Greer, B Cov priv leave commuted to furl on private affairs for 6 mo	Lieut L E Fagan, 6th M I 2 mo
Mr W D Blyth, B Cov, 3 weeks' furl	Mr A F Pinhey, M Cov furl to Dec 30 1900
Mr W M C Crawford, B Cov 5 mo furl on M C, subject to confirmation	Mr H C R John, Bo 2 mo M C
Mr H N Harris, B furl	Lieut-Col F M Drury, 31st P I, 1 mo
	Major P Hehir, I M S, 3 mo
	Lieut R L Van der Gucht, S C, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt S F Bayley, I S C, B	Capt H G Bann, 3rd Bo Cav
Capt B H Rooke, R E, B	Lieut R B Daunt, 22nd Bo I
Capt C B Templer, 19th B Cav	Lieut A F Hislop, 5th Bo Cav
Capt C T A Searle, 36 B I	Mr C E S Steele, Bo
Lieut L S Browne, 38th B I	Mr E Thom, Bo
Mr J B Thomson, B Cov	Mr Rustomji Merwanji-Patell, Bo
Mr J E Webster, B Cov	Major J W C Hutchinson, 6th P I
Mr H V Drake-Brockman, B Cov	Lieut H de C O'Grady, 6th P I
Mr L S Carey, B Cov	Major-Gen Sir W H Meiklejohn, KCB, CMG
Mr W D Blyth, B Cov	Capt C M Porteous, 9th Goorkh
Mr T R Wyer, B Cov	Capt R E Money-Shewan, R E
Mr F D Warden, ISC, B	Capt H W Evans, R E
Mr A E Adie, B	Lieut K E Nangle, 6th Inf Hyd Cont
M J L Fagan, B	Lieut R B L Fitzwilliam, R I M
Mr F N Warden, B	
Mr T T Robyns, B	
Mr A F Pinhey, M Cov	
Mr J C Larminie, M, permission to return cancelled	
Lieut Col K S Nariman, I M S, Bo	

ESCAPE OF "BOER" PRISONERS.

Our Haputale correspondent, wiring the other day informs us of the escape of two prisoners from the Camp at Diyatalawa last night, and that a vigorous search was being made there to ascertain their whereabouts.

The two men—a Frenchman and a Spaniard—who had answered the roll-call just before retiring for the night, were missing in the morning. The two men were thoughtful enough to take their blankets with them. We have on a previous occasion in writing

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

THE SUGGESTED WITHDRAWAL FROM PEKING.

VIEWS OF THE POWERS.

(From the mail papers of Aug. 31 to Sept. 7.)

THE military operations in and around Peking are practically at a standstill, though fresh foreign troops continue to arrive at the ports.

Meanwhile the most important event of the week has been the publication of a Russian official Note suggesting that the Powers should withdraw their troops from Peking to Tientsin, and that peace negotiations should be opened with the Chinese Imperial authorities, with Li Hung Chang as intermediary. This proposal has been received with strenuous opposition in Germany. England's attitude is unknown, but it is believed that France and the United States would be prepared to withdraw their troops if Russia did so.

Count von Waldersee is in the meantime on his way to China, where he cannot arrive, however, for some days.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSALS.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The prolongation of the occupation of Peking by the Allies is regarded in Russian official circles as constituting the principal obstacle of the speedy solution of the Chinese question, inasmuch as it prevents the re-establishment of the regular Chinese Government with whom it would be possible to negotiate. It is therefore hoped that the other Powers will follow the opportune example of Russia and withdraw their troops from Peking.

The "Government Messenger" on Saturday published an official communication, which contained the following passages :—

At the seat of war in Pechili, military events have lately taken so unexpectedly rapid a turn that a comparatively inconsiderable detachment of the troops of the Allies, whose task was to relieve the besieged foreign Legations and foreigners, has succeeded, not only in attaining their original main object, but also in dispersing the rebel bands which had concentrated in the capital of the Celestial Empire, and in taking measures for assuring communications with Peking. These favourable circumstances, however, change in no way the political programme of Russia previously marked out, the fundamental principles of which were embodied in the last Government communique. As was stated in that communication, Russia had not declared war against China. The Russian troops entered the territory of the neighbouring State with definite objects, most of which have now been attained.

In order not to give rise in future to any misunderstandings or incorrect interpretations regarding the further intentions of Russia, the Emperor deigned to direct the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to address the following circular to the Russian representatives accredited abroad :—

"Circular telegram from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, August 25. The immediate objects which the Imperial Government had in view at the very outset of the Chinese troubles were as follows:—

"(1) To protect the Russian Legation at Peking, and to assure the safety of Russian subjects against the criminal intentions of the Chinese rebels;

"(2) To render help to the Chinese Government in its struggle with these troubles, in the interests of a speedy establishment of a legal order of things in the Empire."

"As a result, all the Powers interested decided, with the same objects in view, to send troops to China. The Imperial Government on that occasion proposed the following fundamental principles for the guidance of the Powers regarding events in China :—

"(1) Maintenance of a common agreement among the Powers.

"(2) Maintenance of the former State organism in China.

"(3) Removal of everything that could lead to a partition of the Celestial Empire.

"(4) The establishment with united powers of a legal central Government at Peking, able unassisted to preserve order and tranquility in the country.

"On these points agreement prevails among almost all the Powers. While pursuing no other objects, the Imperial Government will continue steadfastly to adhere to its former programme of action. When the course of events, such as the rebel attack upon our troops at Newchwang and a series of hostile acts of Chinese on our State frontier, as, for instance, the bombardment of Blagovestchensk, induced Russia to occupy Newchwang and march her troops into Manchuria territories, such temporary measures, which were exclusively prompted by the necessity of warding off the aggressive acts of the Chinese rebels, can in no way be regarded as indicating independent plans which are completely foreign to the policy of the Imperial Government.

"As soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria, and indispensable measures shall have been taken for the protection of the railway, the construction of which is assured in virtue of a special fonal agreement in China concerning the concession granted to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, Russia will not fail to recall her troops from these territories of the neighbouring Empire, provided the the action of the other Powers does not place an obstacle in the way of such a measure. It is manifest that the interests of other foreign Powers and of international companies at the port of Newchwang, occupied by Russia and open to international trade, as also on the railway lines which have been restored by our troops, remain inviolate, and we fully assured by the capture of Peking, which owing to changed circumstances, was effected more expeditiously than was expected, the first principal task which the Imperial Government had set itself, namely, the deliverance of the representatives of the Powers, together with all the foreigners who were besieged, has been accomplished.

The second task, namely, the rendering of assistance and the co-operation of a legal central Government in the establishment of order and of regular relations with the Powers, appears at present to be difficult owing to the departure from the capital of the Emperor himself, the Empress-Regent, and the Tsung-li-Yamen. Under such circumstances the Imperial Government does not consider that there is a sufficient reason for the Minister accredited to the Chinese Government to remain any longer at Peking. It is, therefore, intended to recall M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, with all the members of the Russian Mission, to Tientsin, whither they will be accompanied by Russian troops, whose presence at Peking henceforward appears purposeless in consequence of the often-declared firm determination of the Government not to depart from the task which it originally set itself. As soon, however, as a legal Chinese Government again takes the reins of power in hand and appoints a representative invested with full authority to negotiate with the Powers, Russia, after coming to an agreement with all the foreign Governments, will on her side not fail to send a plenipotentiary to the place where the negotiations will be held. In recommending you to bring all this to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, we hope the latter will share our views."

The "Government Messenger" says in conclusion :—"In consequence of the Government's communication of the above circular to the foreign Powers, M. de Giers Councillor of State, as well as Lieutenant-General Linevitch, were directed promptly to work for the carrying out of the Imperial intentions regarding the transfer from Peking to Tientsin of all the members of the Imperial Mission, together with the Russian subjects and the detachment of Russian troops. In doing this all local circumstances will doubtless be taken into consideration."

DID FRANCE INSPIRE THE RUSSIAN NOTE ?

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that there are persons whose opinion is wont to carry wight in Paris who think that M. Delcasse actually inspired the Russian Note in the hope of being able to settle Chinese Affairs so expeditiously that French troops and French officers should not be called upon to serve under Count von Waldersee. It need cause no surprise that with the personality of Count von Waldersee still looming so large in their imagination the opposition, who first approved the Russian Note, should have jumped hastily to the conclusion that France is to be humiliated in China, should regret that their attacks upon the Government for not appointing General de Negrier were not redoubled, and should fear that the French Government itself, in spite of the expressed anxiety of some of its supporters, omitted to suggest to Russia a means, while the German Field-Marshal is still on the sea, of doing it a good turn, which, after all can embarrass only England and Germany.

It is certain that the appointment of Count von Waldersee has aroused the attention, not merely of the unbridled critics of the Government, but also of the Government itself. On Saturday night an official note was published as follows :—

"Contrary to the repeated statements of certain newspapers, it is absolutely untrue that the French Government has at any moment declined an offer, either direct or indirect to place the international troops in China under the command of a French General."

It has all along been the policy of the French Government to clear away the Chinese question as soon as possible, and at the moment of the appointment of Count von Waldersee the Paris correspondence of the "Times" hinted out that the exceedingly diplomatic acceptance of the Count by the French Government was made with all the less hesitation because it was hoped and expected that it would be possible to dispense with his services. That hope is as strong as ever.

VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Government issued a memorandum towards the end of last week declaring that its purposes have been and are identical with those stated by the Russian Government, and urging that it ought not to be difficult by concurrent action through negotiation to reach an amicable settlement with China whereby the treaty rights of all the Powers shall be secured, the open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for the wrongs and injuries suffered by them. The Acting Secretary proceeds to enumerate the objects which the Powers have in common beyond the relief of the Legations, and says that in the opinion of his Government these objects could best be obtained by the joint occupation of Peking under a definite understanding between the Powers until the Chinese Government shall be in a position to enter into new treaties containing adequate provisions for reparation and guarantees for future protection. But the continued occupation of Peking would be ineffective to produce the desired result unless all the Powers unite therein with entire harmony of purpose. Unless there is such a general expression by the Powers in favour of the continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Russian Government and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, instructions will be given for the withdrawal of the American troops from Peking.

THE FRENCH OFFICIAL VIEW.

The "Temps" publishes as from its St. Petersburg correspondent what is believed to be an official statement. It is as follows :—

"Negotiations are still going on with regard to the Russian proposal concerning the evacuation of Peking. This proposal was the natural consequence of the programme devised in common by the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Paris. Now that the deliverance of the Legations is accomplished it remains to obtain compensation for the past and guarantees for the future, which implies the opening of negotiations with the Chinese Government. Now, the Russian and French Governments, have been led to think that by withdrawing their Legations and troops to Tientsin the moment for the opening of negotiations would be advanced. The United States and Japan, it is believed, share this view of the matter, and England, there is reason to think, will shortly rally to it. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang will probably be entrusted with the preliminaries of the negotiations with the Powers. They will probably be assisted by the Viceroy of Nanking, Liu Kun-yi, and the Viceroy of Wu-chang, Chang Chih-tung."

ITALY'S AIM.

Rome, Tuesday.—An official communication to the Press says the Italian Government has never taken occasion to make any objections relative to the powers of Li Hung Chang as medium in the negotiations with China. The King summoned the Foreign Minister, Visconti Venosta, from Naples to confer with him on the situation. Signor Venosta arrived here yesterday.

The King has had a long despatch from the German Emperor with reference to China.—Central News.

IRRITATION IN GERMANY.

Although Germany's answer to the Russian suggestion is still outstanding, in political quarters here (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News") the belief is gaining ground that German troops will not be withdrawn from Peking unless it is unavoidable for military reasons. There is very little inclination to follow the Russian example. Russia is almost too frank and reckless in discovering her ultimate object. This is to get all the Powers out of Peking, in order to play herself the part of China's saviour, and as compensation for her services as honest broker between China and the Powers she will retain the greater part of Manchuria. For anyone who understands diplomatic language at all knows the meaning of the passage in the last Russian Circular Note: "We will recall our troops from Manchuria as soon as permanent peace is restored there, and measures are taken for the protection of the new railway to be built there." This means that Russia will do what Austria did in Bosnia and Herzegovina. She will simply take the country and retain it.

It is really the irony of fate that we have now to face quite a new constellation of Powers, in which Germany and Russia represent the two opposite poles. Whatever they may say here about negotiations being now carried on in the most friendly spirit, and being at one as regards the common object in view, and only differing as to the best means to attain it, it is an indisputable fact that Russia made a most important move, which stands in glaring contrast with everything that has of late become known of the German Emperor's intentions.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ORDER.

"BOMBARD A CHINESE TOWN FOR EACH MURDERED GERMAN."

In political quarters in Berlin it is narrated, on what is alleged to be good authority, that when the first reports about events in China were laid before the Emperor William he gave the following order, in the shape of a marginal note : "Wire Bendemann (the German Admiral commanding in China) to bombard a Chinese town for each murdered German." Count Buelow is said to have prevented the transmission of that Imperial order. I cannot (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") vouch for the authenticity of this statement, but it cannot be denied that all the public enunciations in which His Majesty has dwelt on the Chinese problem have breathed that spirit of the "mailed fist and revenge."

DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE POWERS.

A WARNING BY THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONER.

Shanghai, September 2.—Mr. Rockhill, special American Commissioner, in conversation to-day emphasised the importance of harmonious action on the part of the Powers as a measure of self-defence. "If," he said "the Chinese Government is able to break up the concert of the nations, if it manages to bring about a disagreement on the part of any Government, or a weakening by which it can secure any concessions from the joint demands, all foreigners in China may as well pack up and leave. The present is a beautiful occasion to settle for all time the status of foreigners in China. If it is not settled now, the Chinese will be encouraged to continue their present policy, and the Powers will have the whole trouble to thrash out over again every two or three years. This has been a deliberately planned movement on the part of the Chinese Government to expel all foreigners. "The relief of Peking was merely an incident. The really important work remains to be done. The man who is probably the best informed alive on Eastern politics said to me that it was always the greatest crisis in the history of China, and that all preceding Eastern questions had sunk into insignificance beside it. Are the civilised nations to yield to the conceit of the Chinese in their own superiority ?"

THE CHINESE EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

PEACE COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Shanghai, Tuesday.—Li Hung Chang recently memorialised the Throne, requesting that Lui-kun-yi, Chang-chi-tung, Prince Ching, and Yung-lu should be associated with himself as Commissioners to conduct peace negotiations.

An Edict in reply, which has just been received from Tai-yuan-fu, completely ignores the Yangtse Viceroys mentioned and appoints Li Hung Chang Prince Ching, Yung-lu and Hsu-tung the latter being the wellknown tutor of the Heir Apparent. He has violent anti-foreign tendencies. The Peace Commission thus consists of one Chinese and three Manchus. It is hoped here that the Powers will decline to recognise Hsu-tung as one of the Peace Commissioners.—Central News.

Shanghai September 4.—The Empress-Dowager has ordered a commissioner to investigate the conduct of the Southern Viceroys who made a compact with the foreign Consuls. It is expected that they will be degraded. No investigation into the conduct of officials who opposed the foreigners has been ordered.—Reuter.

THE POSITION IN PEKING.

ARREST OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

The following telegram from the Commander of the Austro-Hungarian cruiser Maria Theresia is published in Vienna :—"The Imperial Palace has been occupied by all nationalities, including the Austro-Hungarian detachment. The Imperial and Royal flag was hoisted. Troops of all the nationalities marched through the Palace on the 28th to represent the occupation. Our detachment is quartered in the palace of the Military Governor, Chung Li, who has been arrested as a protector of the rebels at the instance of the Attachés to the Legations and delivered up to Japan. There are neither Chinese soldiers nor 'Boxers' in Peking or the environs.

Peking (undated, via Shanghai, Monday, 7.10 p.m.). Three thousand of the enemy have reappeared in the hunting park at Thungfu the place known as Shang's Drilling Grounds. The allied forces are reconnoitring the position preparatory to making an attack. Until this force is dispersed it will be impossible for any force to proceed farther.

(Despatches from Reuter's correspondent report the defeat and disappearance of this force.)

The measures of the allied commanders for the administration of the city have been formally arranged.

The Imperial Palace is now under an efficient guard. An inventory was taken, and the building was immidiately closed. The Boxers appear occasionally in various parts of the day. There have been some fatalities. The foraging of our men secures ample provisions. Three companies of German marines arrived here on the 20th.—Central News.

AN EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDE.

The news from Peking is still very belated, there being no direct telegraphic communication. The "Standard's" correspondent at Tien-tsin hears that immediately after the relief of the Legations, General Gaselee, at the suggestion of Sir Claude MacDonald, raided the Carriage Park, and seized the State-vehicles and chairs, as well as a quantity of silver which had been buried thre. The British troops are occupying the Park, which forms an admirable camping-ground.

General Gaselee has withdrawn the restrictions on looting, as all the other Commanders are doing, but he insists that the process shall be carried out in orderly fashion, and the loot "pooled" for the common benefit.

The present situation in the capital appears to be one of stagnation. The Generals are inclined to give the Chinese a chance to surrender, rather than destroy valuable property, and there is much to be said both for and against this policy. News reached the Allies on the 18th that a large force was marching up from the south, and the British outposts were, in consequence, withdrawn from the railway station inside the city.

An epidemic of suicide has broken out among the Chinese in Peking, whole families of eight or ten persons making away with themselves, generally by hanging.

A COMMEMORATIVE MARCH.

The State Department at Washington has issued the following message from Mr. Fowler, Consul at Chifu, dated August 30 :—

"The following despatch, bearing yesterday's date, has been received here :—

"More Russian, German, French, and Italian troops continue to arrive. The Imperial Palace will be entered on the 28th inst. A military promenade of all nations will be made through it, and the palace will afterwards be closed and guarded. Prince Ching is expected in a few days.—Conger."

The officials think that the reference to "yesterday's date" simply means the Taku date, and not that Mr. Conger's message is datad Peking, Augst 29.

The reference to Prince Ching in Mr. Conger's message is taken in connection with his statement, issued on August 27, indicating that the nucleus of a Chinese Government with which to conduct negotiations is gathering in Peking.

Yokohama, August 31.—The following telegram has been received here from Peking from Lieuteoant-General Yamaguchi :—

A meeting of the Foreign Ministers and foreign commanding officers was held here on Saturday. It was decided that the gates of the Imperial City should continue to be guarded, those on the south by Americans, and the remaining three by Japanese. It was further decided to commemorate the capture of Peking by a march of the allied troops through the Imperial city on the 28th inst. Many eunuch guards have come out from the palace to surrender. The inmates of the palace have received assurances that they will be treated with every consideration.—Reuter.

Madrid, August 30.—The Government has received a telegram from Senor de Cologan, Spanish Minister in Peking, stating that the French and Belgian Ministers are in the Spanish Legation in Peking. The telegram was transmitted by the Secretary of the Legation, Senor Villasainta.—Reuter.

PEKING ON THE DAY OF RELIEF.

A THRILLING STORY.

Peking, August 14.—A medal is to be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend. "Men, not walls, make a city." In the grounds of the British Legation, where a handful of men withstood the forces of the Chinese capital for fifty-six days, a memorable celebration is being held to-night in vindication of that watchword. Missionaries assembled about the bell-tower are singing the doxology. Rockets are blazing, and soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternising.

The new comers are anxious to inspect the evidences of the historic defence. The barricades are the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers hedging the Legation are a marvel of stone and brick construction. Walls, earthworks, and sandbags shield every foot of space. The tops of the walls have niches for riflemen, and the portices and windows of the buildings are protected by boxes, bags, and pillows stuffed with earth.

During the first three weeks of the bombardment 2,800 shells fell there, 400 in one day. Buckets full of bullets were picked up in the grounds of the Legations.

Through most of the siege 414 people lived in the Legation, which was defended by 314 marines, assisted by 85 Volunteers, commanded by Captain Poole. Eleven civilians were killed and 19 were wounded, and 54 marines and sailors were killed and 112 wounded. Two foreign ladies were wounded.

The entrance into the city was not of a spectacular kind. General Gaselee, with his staff and a company of Sikhs, waded up the bed of the sewerage canal under the Tartar wall. The besieged removed the barricades, and when the gates swung inwards and the British colours appeared, there arose a great cheer from both sides.

The foreigners' mainstay was an old gun which was used by the British in 1860. It was found in a junk shop by an American gunner. It was mounted on a Russian carriage, and Italian ammunition was found to fit it. It was christened the "International Gun."

The enemy crept up in the darkness with armfuls of bricks, and in the morning the foreigners found a new wall a few feet close. Finally the barricades were so close that talking could be heard among the Chinese officers. During the last two nights they were urging their men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the army came. The soldiers replied that they could not stand the bayonets.—Reuter

TEN THOUSAND SILK BROCADE SANDBAGS.

The choice of the Water Gate of the Tartar City for the entry of the British troops into the Legations had been recommended in a message to the British commander from Sir Claude MacDonald which (says the correspondent of the "Daily Mail") has hitherto been kept secret.

The guns at the disposal of the besieged were one Austrian, one Italian, one American Colt, one Nordenfeldt, and one gun of the date 1860 found at a Chinese brazier's. The Russian Legation had some Crimean guns. There was a fair supply of modern rifles. Every scrap of metal was made into ammunition, candle sticks and ornaments sharing this fate. One gun was constructed of the two cylinders of a fire extinguisher. Ten thousand sandbags were made out of silk brocade, the material being valued at £1 a bag.

It is a curious fact that Sir Robert Hart received a telegram from a Tsung-li-Yamen official requesting him to report on the state of the Customs returns, just as though business had been carried on as usual during the siege.

THE CHINESE COURT IN SHANSI.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF PRINCES.

The Empress Dowager is reported to have placed herself under the protection of Yu, the Governor of Shansi, and formerly Governor of Shantung, the man who encouraged the Boxers to attack foreigners. There would seem to be proof (says the "Standard's" correspondent) that Yu has put to death a party of 51 missionaries. The son of an official admitted the other day in Peking that Yu had informed the Empress to this effect a short time ago.

The New York "Herald" publishes the following despatch from Shanghai :

"Li Hung Chang received a telegram on Friday announcing that the Heir Apparent to the Chinese Throne, and Chung-ye, father-in-law of the late Emperor Tsung-che, had both committed suicide at Pao-ting-Fu.

The St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" publishes the following despatch from M. de Giers, Councillor of State, dated Peking, August 20, via Taku, August 24 :—

"A hitherto unconfirmed rumour is current that Prince Ching has been appointed Regent. It appears that the Prince wishes to return to Peking, but is afraid to do so as long as the foreign Ministers will not guarantee him his liberty. In consequence of this the ten dignitaries who have remained in Peking have resolved to present themselves to the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking to urge that, in the interest of the amelioration of the situation, Prince Ching should be invited to return to Peking in order to give explanations."

THE YANGTSE PROVINCES.

THE EMPRESS AND THE NANKING VICEROY.

Hong Kong, Friday night.—Liu-Kun-Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, has been repeatedly denounced to the Imperial Throne for his pro-foreign tendencies, and it is now announced that Chao-Cha-Chiao has been appointed by Imperial Edict a Special Commissioner to proceed to Nanking to investigate the charges. Liu-Kun-Yi is seriously alarmed, and has summoned Li Hung Chang and Sheng, the Taotai of Shanghai, to a secret conference at Nanking, regarding the matter. It is doubtful if either will respond to the summons, as both are apprehensive of risking their personal safety by conferring with a suspected official.

The Consuls consider this development of the situation may have serious consequences. It is suggested that the best solution of the difficulty would be to intercept the Imperial Commissioner and imprison him.—Central News.

The news, if confirmed, is undoubtedly serious (says the "Times" correspondent at Shanghai), since both Viceroys of the Yangtse Provinces continue unshaken in their allegiance to the Empress. Liu Kun-yi recently declared in the presence of several witnesses that he was ready to obey any orders from the Throne rather than go down to posterity as a rebel against Imperial authority.

THE SITUATION AT FOOCHOW.

Shanghai, Friday night.—M. Bezaure, French Consul-General, has received a telegram from Foochow stating that at present everything is quiet, but that trouble is anticipated unless the Japanese withdraw promptly from Amoy.—Central News.

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

AMOY INCIDENT CLOSED.

Washington, Monday morning.—A telegram has been received by the Foreign Office from Mr. Goodnow, the American Consul at Shanghai, stating that the Amoy incident can now be considered closed.—Central News.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TRANSVAAL FORMALLY ANNEXED.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST BOTHA.

FIGHTING NEAR LYDENBURG.

LADYBRAND BESIEGED.

[From the mail papers of August 31 to September 7.]

ON Saturday Lord Roberts issued a proclamation from Belfast formally incorporating the territories of the South African Republic with those of Her Majesty the Queen.

The operations against General Botha are being conducted by Sir Redvers Buller, who has crossed the Crocodile River on his way to Lydenburg. The Boers, however, have taken up a strong position before Lydenburg, and a reconnaissance made by the British on Monday last showed that they could not be turned out by means of a frontal attack save at a heavy cost. A turning movement is therefore believed to be in course of development.

There has been a recrudescence of fighting in the Orange River Colony during the past week. The enemy, to the number of 3,000, besieged the garrison at Ladybrand, which consisted of only 150 infantry. This small body of men entrenched themselves on the neighbouring heights, from which the enemy failed to dislodge them. The Boers therefore abandoned the siege on the approach of General Hunter, who was marching to the relief of the garrison.

Fighting is also reported from the neighbourhoods of Johannesburg and Bloemfontein.

General Baden-Powell has returned to Capetown.

ANNEXATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the Secretary of State for War :—

Belfast, Sept. 1, 9.55 a. m.—Under the provisions of Her Majesty's Warrant, dated 4th July, 1900, I have this day issued at Army Head-quarters, Belfast, the proclamation announcing that the Transvaal will henceforth form part of Her Majesty's dominions.

Capetown, September 3.—In the House of Assembly to-day Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, amid Ministerial cheers, presented a minute from Sir A. Milner, the High Commissioner, enclosing the proclamation of Lord Roberts annexing the South African Republic, which is henceforth to be known as the Transvaal. The announcement was received in silence by the members of the Opposition.—Reuter.

The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says :—Ex-President Kruger is again at Nelspruit. He has replied to Lord Robert's proclamation, protesting strongly against it, and has also notified the foreign Consuls of his protest.

The German Anglophobes are very angry over the proclamation. The "Neueste Nachrichten," in discussing the annexation of the Transvaal, says :—"Circumspect as Lord Roberts is in his military action, he is equally daring in his ideas of International Law. . . Henceforth, according to his view, all Boers are rebels, and are consequently liable to the severe punishments which he has announced in several Proclamations. That this procedure is in direct contradiction to England's attitude at The Hague Peace Conference will trouble Lord Roberts all the less, as he has no censure to fear from his Government; Until the incorporation of the two Republics is recognised by the Powers, their independence will continue undiminished, according to the principles of International Law."

Vienna, September 5.—In an article discussing the annexation of the Transvaal, the semi-official "Fremdenblatt" to-day says :—It has again been shown that notwithstanding the sympathy felt in many quarters for the Boers the general desire for the preservation of peace constitutes the strongest factor in international policy. Thus Great Britain has been able to attain her object, the annexation of the Boer Republics, without hindrance.—Reuter.

BULLER AND FRENCH ADVANCE.

WATERVALBOVEN OCCUPIED—OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The War Office on Friday received the following despatches from Lord Roberts :—

Belfast, August 29, 9.45 p.m.—Buller telegraphs from Helvetia, four miles north of Machadodorp, that only a few of the enemy were left there this morning. French's and Pole-Carew's move from the Belfast-Lydenburg road on their flank, added to the advance of Dundonald's mounted men in their front, caused them to abandon what is a very strong position. The country being thus cleared, our troops moved eastward. The South African Light Horse, after some little opposition, entered Watervalboven and drove a scattered remnant of the enemy through the town. French's cavalry reached Doornkoek, overlooking Watervalonder, meeting with slight opposition. Dundonald, with Strathcona's Horse, is still further east not far from Nooitgedacht. The progress of the troops was much retarded by wet, mist, and difficult country.

BRITISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

Belfast, August 30, 6·10 p.m.—We have occupied Watervalboven and Waterwalonder, and Buller with some mounted troops is overlooking Nooitgedacht. He telegraphs that the place is apparently deserted except by British prisoners, who are passing in a continuous stream westward up the line towards Waterwalonder. No Boers are visible, and the natives report that Kruger and all the commandoes left yesterday for Pilgrim's rest. French reports that the railway is intact as far as Watervalonder, except a small bridge close to the station, which has been destroyed. He found one of our prisoners and a few wounded Boers in hospital. I regret to state that Captains Steward and Campbell, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, have died of their wounds.

Lourenco Marques, August 30. All the British prisoners at Nooitgedatch have been released by the Boers, and are now marching to Watervalboven to join Lord Robert's forces. President Kruger and all the Transvaal officials are now at Nelspruit.—Reuter. Nelspruit is about fifty-five miles from Machadodorp along the railway line eastward to Delagoa Bay.

THE RELEASE OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

BOERS REMOVE OFFICERS.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the Secretary of State for War :—

Belfast, August 31, 7.15 a.m.—Eighteen hundred British prisoners were released at Nooitgedacht yesterday morning. Most of them reached French's and Pole-Carew's camps last evening, and doctors and ambulances were out picking up the sick and weakly ones, of which there are many. They are very badly clothed, and some are said to be half starved.

BULLER'S ADVANCE ON LYDENBURG.

OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

Lord Roberts, in a message to the Secretary of State for War, dated Belfast, September 1, says :—

Buller marched with his force to-day from Helvetia en route to Lydenburg. He is now encamped on the north bank of the Crocodile River, the enemy's rear guard retiring before him without opposition. Paget reports that a small column of Baden-Powell's force under Plumer, despatched by him, drove off a small commando under Commandant Pretorious, east of the Pienaars River. Plumer captured 1,000 head of cattle, 31 waggons, 23 prisoners, and 90 Martini rifles. The families who were with the commando are being taken care of in our camp. The enemy managed to derail another supply train five miles south of Klip River early this morning. Two men were killed, one wounded, and 35 taken prisoners. The engine was blown up, and 13 trucks were burnt. A party of Brabant's Horse on duty at the Klip River bridge followed the enemy as soon as the report of the accident to the train reached them, drove them into the neighbouring hills, and recovered all the prisoners. Over 1,700 of our prisoners have come into camp. Half have been sent to Pretoria, and the remainder go to-night.

The following officers were kept as prisoners, and sent to Barberton :—Lieutenant-Colonels Sprague and Holland, Captain Robinson, Lieutenants Lord Ennismore, Rutledge, Craig, Dupre, Lane, Wright, Woodhouse, and Mitchell—all of the Yeomanry; Lieutenants Mowbray, Black Watch; Capell, Bethune's Horse; Bentnak, Eastern Province Horse; Birbie, Brabant's Horse; Boyes, Border Horse; and Captain Howard, Strathcona's Horse.

The following belonging to the Yeomanry were also sent to Barberton as prisoners, the Boers saying that though they were not officers they must be in the position of officers, as they were able to pay for any extra food they required :—Sergeant-major Pringle, Sergeant Robb, Sergeant Milner Brown, Corporal Woodeness, Corporal Hodgson, Troopers Walker, Footner, K. Elphinstone, Bonham, Garrett, Boulthes, Lubbock, Curtis, G. Gold, Young, Soames, Kingon, Rickitt, Bilhillie, Darby, Campbell, L. Elphinstone, Eyre, Thomas, Clarke, Pomeroy, Hill, Dale, Wells, G. Gold, Sweats, Evelyn O'Gorman, Hughes, and Holden.

Crocodile River Valley, September 2.—Buller made a reconnaissance towards the Boer position at a point where the road passes over the mountains overlooking Lydenburg. Botha, with 2,000 burghers, had joined the force holding the pass. As soon as the South African Light Horse and the Mounted Infantry came within two miles the enemy opened fire with three Long Toms, one being on either side of the pass and the third on the right. The enemy also had a high velocity gun. The Composite Regiment, with a Horse Battery, unfortunately occupied a position on the right from which it was unable to retreat until nightfall, and the Boer guns fired at that position continuously. Considering that our force was in a basin our casulties were few. Our infantry advanced between ridges towards the left and engaged the Boers, who were hidden in creeks overgrown with scrub.—Reuter.

ENEMY'S STRONG POSITION—REINFORCEMENTS HURRIED UP.

The War Office on Tuesday received the following telegram from Lord Roberts :—

Belfast, September 3, 11 p.m.—Buller reports the following casualities during his move towards Lydenburg :—One man killed and fourteen wounded, including Ver. Captain W. Steel (very slightly). As he found the enemy were holding a strong position in his immediate front, which he could not turn, I sent a column to-day along the direct Belfast-Dulstroom road to assist him. Hamilton drove off a few of the enemy who opposed him, and is to-night at Swartz Kopjes. Lord Ennismore arrived here to night, having been released by the Boer Commandant. About twenty sick prisoners, who were unable to walk, have been sent by rail to Lourenco Marques.

BOTHA AT BAY.

BOERS COMMAND THE ROAD TO LYDENBURG.

Badfontein, Monday.—The task set General Buller is truly prodigious. The Boer position on the Crocodile Hills is a tougher nut to crack than even Vaalkrantz or Laing's Nek. The Boers command the only road to Lydenburg, and they have at least ten guns mounted in position.

The British casualties since August 21 number 270, but it is safe to say that the Boers are many more.—Central News.

Badfontein, September 3.—The Boers have been quiet to-day. Our infantry remained in their advanced positions. Natives, especially of the Secocuni tribe, declare they will not allow the Boers to cross the Steelpoort River. They have already seized Boer cattle.—Reuter.

The "Standard's" correspondent with Bullers force, telegraphing from Badfontein on Sunday, says :—Commandant Botha, with ten guns, of which three are Long Toms and two pom-poms, has been shelling our advanced lines all day. He holds the lofty headlands, shutting in the valley, and his guns cover and converge upon the road which is our only outlet north. His position is one of exceptionally great strength. Sir Redvers Buller is having the position carefully reconnoitred before attacking. The operations to-day were confined to developing the strength and dispositions of the enemy. At times the Boer artillery fire was continuous. We are only clearing the immediate front by outpost work and fifteen pounders. Commandant Botha is said to have got most of the "forlorn hope" Boers with him.

In a message dated Monday, the correspondent adds :—The enemy's Long Toms fired a hundred and one shells yesterday, many falling amongst or bursting over a Battery of the Horse Artillery and Strathcona's Horse and the South African Horse; but the casualties were, fortunately, very few.

The Boers are apparently making a big stand here. Their position is more difficult for us than was that of Vaal Krantz. It is, in fact, a second Laings Nek. A frontal attack would entail heavy losses. We have taken a few prisoners.

BOERS TREKKING INTO SWAZILAND.

Lourenco Marques, September 4.—A number of Boers are trekking into Swaziland from Lydenburg. It is reported that a strong commando is at Oshoek, near Darkeston, under Commissioner Krogh. The Swazis are looting Boer stock.—Reuter.

BOERS RAID NEAR JOHANNESBURG.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following telegram has been received from Lord Roberts :—

General Hart came across a body of the enemy on the 31st August who were endeavouring to destroy the main Johannesburg waterworks, about ten miles south-west of that town. He drove them from the strong position they took up and caused them to retire in confusion. Our losses, nine men wounded.

Small bodies of the enemy, chiefly belonging to De Wet's dispersed force, have been very active in the neighbourhood of Johannesburg lately. A column under Colonel Bradley, North Staffordshire Regiment, came across a part of the enemy near Modderfontein, south of Krugersdorp, on August 29, and inflicted considerable loss on them. Our casualties were :—

Killed : North Staffordshire Regiment, three men; wounded, Lieut. Wyatt (throat, very slight), and five men; two missing—all of North Staffordshire Regiment.

About 500 of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade and a portion of the Colonial Division, which included Brabant's Horse, Cape Mounted Rifles, etc., marched from Zeerust to Krugersdorp. It is a very disaffected district, and they had several engagements with different bodies of the enemy on the way. They had about sixty casualties in all. The officer commanding reports that the Boers suffered heavily.

ANOTHER ACT OF TREACHERY.

Pretoria, Sept. 3.—Details have been received of Theron's raid on the railway at Klip River. Only three trucks were thrown off the line. The Boers fired a volley at the brake-van, killing two sergeants. The engine-driver and seven others took refuge in a ditch. The Boers summoned them to show themselves, and all rose. They were greeted with a volley, although the fact of their rising was a sign that they wished to surrender. The engine-driver ran to hide in the fire-box of the engine, where the Boers placed dynamite, which exploded. The engine-driver was not hurt. Marshall's Horse pursued the raiders. They found a number near the line, most of them drunk. Eleven Brers were killed. Boers supposed to be under De Wet broke the line in two places to the north and south of Kroonstad, captured a train, and also cut the line near Standerton. All the damage they did has been repaired. We lost altogether 19 trucks with supplies and 25 with ordnance stores, but no ammunition.—Reuter.

SHARP FIGHT AT KRAAI.

BOERS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

Lord Roberts telegraphs to the Secretary of State for War as follows :—

Belfast, August 30, 9.30 a.m.—Major Brooke, Royal Engineers, commanding at Kraai Railway Station, reports that with 100 men, a 3-pounder gun, and a Maxim, he attacked some Boers holding a kopje about 5,000 yards from the railway on the morning of the 27th inst. The Boers were completely routed, and left five dead, including H. Pretorious. Our casualty, only one man slightly wounded. Major Brooke mentions Lieutenant Maurice Griffiths and Sergeant Hannan, Volunteer Company Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Sergeant Southrood, Cape Garrison Artillery, as having behaved with great gallantry. Two Yeomanry prisoners, No 9,302 Private Campbell, 46th Company, and No. 1,684 Trooper R. J. Browne, G Squadron South African Light Horse, were released when our troops reached Vrede on the 23rd inst.

BADEN-POWELL'S SUCCESS.

GROBELAAR SUMMONED TO SURRENDER.

The recent operations which were conducted by General Baden-Powell for the purpose of preventing a junction between Commandants Botha and De Wet were eminently successful. It was practically a race for Warmbaths. By the tactics he adopted Baden-Powell edged De Wet and Grobelaar westward until they were almost opposite Warmbaths. Our advance guard arrived there just a few minutes after the Boers. Before the latter had time to prepare for defence they were turned out of the buildings they had occupied. This success was promptly followed up, the Boers fighting a rearguard action and falling back upon a strong nek, where they took up a position. General Baden-Powell attacked the nek in the afternoon, and made all the signs of bivouacking for the night in front of the enemy's position. But as soon as darkness came on the whole force made a wide turning movement, and day-break found them 15 miles in the enemy's rear, and holding the railway.

The telegraph line was tapped, and urgent messages were found to be passing through from De Wet asking for reinforcements. These were answered by Botha with an assurance that a train was being sent down immediately from Petersburg with a relief force. A trap was laid to capture the train, but unfortunately Baden-Powell's presence on the

of England is directed to the hospitals at the Cape, Mr. Lees Knowles publishes, and endorses as the utterance of a person in high position, the following words :—"I am given to understand that the senior officers Royal Army Medical Corps, with few exceptions, are so taken up with their own importance as combatant officers, and their rank as colonels and majors, that they leave much to be desired."

Was ever a more shameful accusation more shamelessly published? There were then but three colonels Royal Army Medical Corps in Natal, outside Ladysmith, Colonel Galwey, principal medical officer, has procured for the Natal Field Force the most complete system ever provided for an army in the field. He is, I believe, the first P.M.O. who has ever provided nurses in the hospitals receiving wounded on the battlefield. His organising power and untiring energy, with assistancefrom home, added 4,700 improvised beds to our hospital accomodation, and provided nurses, doctors, and attendants, some of them (let Mr. Knowles note) from Johannesburg. Colonel Clery was in charge of No. 4 General Hospital of 520 beds which was expanded into Mooi River Hospital of 920 beds; it was justly referred to by the writer of the articles in the "Times of Natal" as a model of what a hospital should be. Colonel Allin was Senior Medical Officer of the Field Army, and superintended the collection and subsequent removal of the wounded and sick from the front. I believe this duty has been accomplished by him more rapidly, and with less discomfort to the sufferers, than in any previous campaign.

I could say as much for the next senior officers R.A.M.C., but colonels are mentioned, and I challenge Mr. Lees Knowles and his correspondent of high position to say which colonels they refer to, and either prove their accusations or withdraw their slander.

TREACHEROUS SEIZURE OF A BRITISH AMBULANCE.

The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs :—Major Moberly, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and Doctors Aymard and Beach, with 70 men, arrived on Sunday. Dr. Aymard was at Wonderfontein when, hearing that the released prisoners from Nooitgedacht were straggling up the hills, he proceeded to the assistance of the sick. Further details prompted him to go to Nooitgedacht, where a number of the sick were lying. He wrote for ambulances, his request being approved by Field Cornet Meyer, in charge, who sent his own messenger. On their arrival the eight waggons, with their contents and 80 mules and 18 native drivers, were seized by Commandant Viljoen on the plea that Field Cornet Meyer's permission was informal. The officers and men were treated as prisoners and sent over the border, the former being robbed of their personal effects under orders from Police Commissioner Bredell.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain D B Marshall, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain C McFee, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Adelina Patti, 1,389 tons, Captain J Sinclair, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 8th September, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain A Steven, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Rangoon, 7th September, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 20th September, with a general cargo and 64 passengers.

THE s s St Irene, 2,474 tons, Captain W Attree, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 30th August, via coast ports, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 912 tons, Captain J E Davison, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh 9th September, with a general cargo, 209 cases opium, 88 horses, and 27 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Capt O E R Harvey, Sergt Polden, Mr and Mrs James Habbard, Mr Nagant, Mr H G Beckett, wife and child, Mrs J V Jade and 2 children, Lieut G Marchant, Mr Ragoomull, Assist Engineer Lademan, Mr B Cowasjee Dubash, and 35 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret ship
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Plassy			Wet Basin		Torpedo Catcher
H M S Pomone			Simons	Dry Dock	Royal Navy
Sphinx			Phillips		Royal Navy
Investigator			Heming	Wet Basin	R I M S
Nancowry			Mills	Do.	R I M S
Chyebassa		1688	Forbes		M M & Co
El Guiss		139	Naooda		W & A G & Co
Pekin		2522	Hayward		P & O Co
Zamania		2892	Lee		M M & Co
Unity		935	Hanson		Bombay Co
Dwarka		759	Rothwell		M M & Co
Java		919	McDearmid		M M & Co
St Irene		2474	Attree		M M & Co
Adelina Patti		1989	Sinclair		M M & Co
Peninsular		3237	Leigh		P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
B	Clio	1777	Johnson	Hull	21 9	F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	B & P	S N Co
G	Safari	812	Ahrens	Zanzibar	3 10	F Hayer
K	Sultan	1781	Stahl	Zanzibar	28 9	F Hayer
M	Zaida	2883		(repairing		M M & Co
O	Afghan	1439	Tenlon			H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownager	22 9	Sheprd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	M Goa	24 9	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	25 9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
5	Chusan	2852	Bennett	China	26 9	P & O S N Co
7	Imperator	2321	Feliner	Trieste	1 10	A L S N Co
8	Silesia	3340	Ceaglietto	China	25 9	A L S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

City of Edinburgh	3060	Slater	Singapore	F Forbes & Co

P. & O. Co.'s DOCK.

Coromandel	2887	Vibert	Repairing	P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Peninsular s	Leigh	London, Aug 30
	Adelina Patti s	Sinclair	Rangoon, Sept 8
	Naseri s	Davison	Busreh, Sept 9
	St Irene s	Attree	Calcutta, Aug 30
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Sept 20
	Okhla s	Steven	Rangoon, Sept 7
23	Rudelsburg s	Melsing	Hamburg, Aug 16

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Croydon s	Butler	Rangoon
	Amra s	Pigott	Colombo
	Chupra s	Cruess	Chittagong
	Arabia s	Parfitt	London
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Karachi
23	Venus s	Marshall	Calcutta

The steamer Naseri, entered for loading on Saturday for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co Ld ; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 800 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—400 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 407 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—7 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 70 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 76 chests opium, J David and Co ; 57 chests opium P and O S N Co ; 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 650 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist R S N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—32 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 31 bales piecegoods C Macdonald and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21th September.

1. E (Cyclist) Company—The Signalling Class will meet at the Oval, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, for instruction to-morrow (Tuesday) the 25th and Thursday the 27th instant at 6-30 a.m.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th September.

1. Notified for information :—The Bombay Light Horse Riding School is still unfit for use owing to the heavy rains, but with the kind permission of Capt Pollard the Corps is allowed to use the Riding School of H M's Body Guard at Chowpatti.

2. Riding School for recruits at 7 a.m. every morning, commencing from to-day the 24th inst. Sergt Major L B Ker on duty.

3. There will be Sword Drill in the Town Hall for all members on Tuesday 25th instant from 5-30 p.m. Recruits are requested to attend, Sergt F A Reddie on duty.

4. On Saturday next, the 29th inst, there will be practice (firing at Chattics) as previously arranged during the monsoons.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

448 00—Ardesir H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vs Marwady Jutmal Kanayalal—Payne G S and M. Part heard.

Long Causes.

492 00—Muljee and R—Dewsey Shamjee vs Sundrabai widow—Wadia and G.
361 94—Edgelow G and W—Laloobhoy Chuganlal vs Narotumdas Inderjee Varshnow—Dikshit and D.
374 14385 99—Ardeshir H and D—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla vs Abdul Kadir Hussonally Vasey.
246 99—Captain and V—Sitarah Shanker vs Ganpat Bhikoo and others—Smetham B and N and Chitnis M and M.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 170—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Long Causes.

224 8515 00—K D Shroff—Keshrinath Anandrao Desai vs Powlabai and another—Khunderao and S.
75 00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomonjee Shapurjee Choba vs Sahmahomed Hajee Mahomed—B M and M.
812 99—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassam vs Bai Mamabai alias Mariambai—F and D.
709 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdur Rehman Haji Goolamhoosein, &c vs Esmail Haji Abdulla, &c—F P Pavri.
382 00—Mansukial D and J—Nagindas Parbhudas vs Manockbai Jamnadas and others—Madhowjee V and M J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

96 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Gajanand Prndurang and others vs Pandurang Crishnajee and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

434 00—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co, Part heard.
666 98—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—(Long Cause.)
422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.
472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.
408 00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David Sassoon and others vs The Buskire Trading Co Ld and others—Edgelow G and W

Long Causes.

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard. Not to be called on.
397 00—Framjee and D—Aliadinbai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R S Mehta.
2 00—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R.

Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Company Ld—Payne G S and M—The New Mofussil Company Ld—Petitioner.

Testamentary Suit

1 1900—Madhavjee V—Oza Premjee Goculdas vs Gomibai widow—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended Long Causes.

516 00—Hormusjee and R—Manockjee Aspandiarjee Mistry vs Manockjee Eduljee Contractor.
543 00—Little and Co—Runnordas Premjee and another vs Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and another.

Long Causes.

80 00—Captain and V—Ramjee Nathoo vs Ratanbai
715 99—Muljee and R—Dherajlal Kalidas and another vs Ladhibai and another—Hiralal M and M
767 99—Sorabjee and J—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs Motilal Hurgowandas—Wadia and G
490 99—Thakurdas D and Co—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Meherally Currumsey—Payne G and S
621 99—Thakurdas D and Co—Ramdas Dossa vs Esmail Ebrahim and another—Manganlal and Co
311 96—Hiralal M and M—Tullockchand Maneckchand and another vs Charles Agnew Turner—Wadia and G.
111 00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail vs Jackeria Abba—In person
305 97—Tyebjee D and Co—Chatoorbhoojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Wadia and G and Smetham B and N
449 97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chatoorbhoojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas.
565 98—Tyebjee D and Co—Choonilal Sobhagchand vs Sobhagchand Tullockchand and others
178 00—Thakurdas D and Co—Goolamalli Hajee Mahomed and others vs Karmaily Hajee Mahomed and others—Dikshit and D
447 99—Thakurdas D and Co—Runchordas Purshotamdas vs Venkatier Ganoo Essu Sakerkar and others—Crawford B and Co
113 00—Bicknell M and M—Charles Heiniger vs Constant Droz and another—Smetham B and N
541 94—Ardesir H and D—Bai Sakoobai alias Gopalal vs Sayajee Nagoo and others—J C Cama and Craigie L and O.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th September.

1. The following extract from the "Bombay Government Gazette," is published for information :—

* * * * * *

Bombay Castle, 19th Sept 1900.

No 4947—The following General Order by the Govt of India Military Dept No 951 of 14th Sept 1900 is republished :—

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

No 951 Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Louis Pitman Russell, Esq, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Vice Leslie resigned.

By order of H E the Rt Hon the Govr in Council,
(Sd) J DE C ATKINS, Secy to Govt.

2. With reference to the above published order Lieut Col Louis P Russell assumes Command of the Corps from this date vice Major A K Leslie resigned.

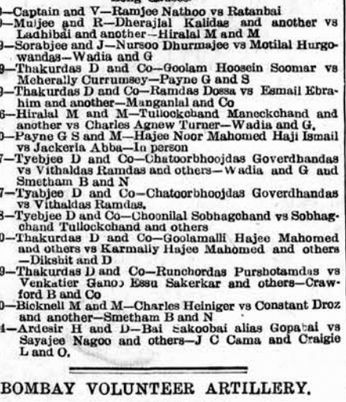
3. Major A K Leslie assumes Command of No 1 Company from this date.

4. To give facility to Members of No 2 Company residing in the Fort to attend drills a pair-horse brake will leave the Corps Club House for Head-quarters No 2 Company at 8-15 p.m. every Tuesday evening until further orders returning to the Fort at 10-30 p.m.

5. The following drills will take place this week :—
No 1 Company Town Hall Compound, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-45 a.m., Laying.
No 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying.

6. There will be Morris Tube Practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the 30th instant from 8-45 a.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.



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Are Made Strong, Kidney Troubles Disappear Swollen and Stiff Rheumatic Joints Relax and Become Flexible.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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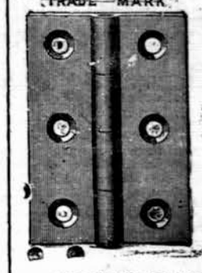

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

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SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
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OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROWE PRINCE Rs. 45 per 1000.

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These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

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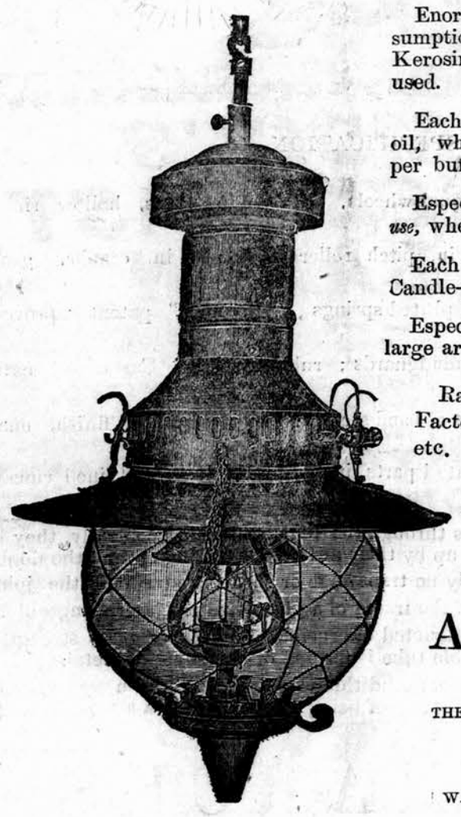
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



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Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

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The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

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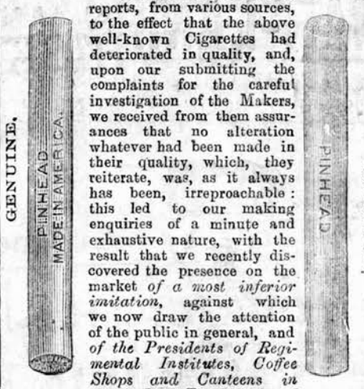

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CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

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DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

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The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

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"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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The Only Food for Delicate Infants

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THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

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New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for

ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

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This Watch is made in 18" or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16" or small size (1⅞ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

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Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
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HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

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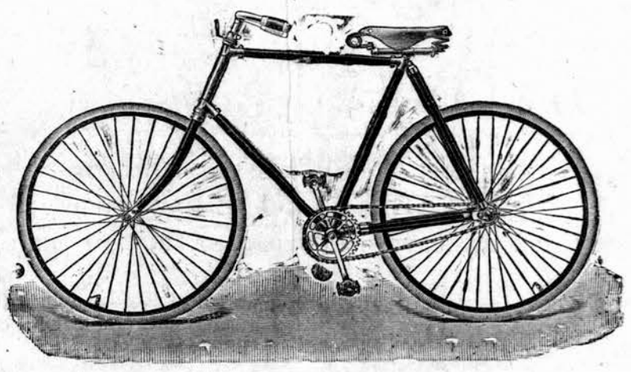

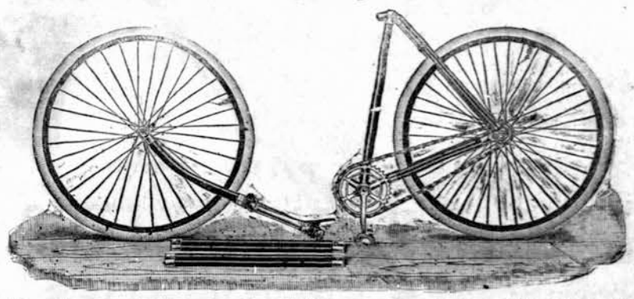

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks, gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs, "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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